

1899



TREES, PLANTS

BULBS

FERNS

SHRUBS, VINES

HARDY
ORNAMENTALS



Horsford's Nurseries

FRED'K H. HORSFORD

CHARLOTTE, VT., U. S. A.

A Word About the Nomenclature of This Catalogue.

MR. F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vt.:

Dear Sir—You will remember that the Society of American Florists some years ago adopted Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening as the authority for the names of plants until Index Kewensis should be complete. But no florist, nurseryman, or seedsman has ever attempted to standardize the names of his catalogue with either of these officially accepted authorities. Some said that no one ever would do so. It seemed very important to me that the experiment should be made of standardizing some one particular catalogue. I am very grateful to you for allowing me this chance. I have compared every name in your catalogue with Index Kewensis. That work, as you know, contains the names of flowering plants only, and I have had to fall back upon Nicholson for the ferns. So far as I know, your catalogue is the first one that has ever been standardized with any authority. Some interesting points have come up in the work, which I hope to discuss elsewhere. Such tasks will be much easier when the Cyclopedia of American Horticulture is published, as it is expected to mention the name of every plant cultivated in America.

Yours with best wishes,

Ithaca, N. Y., January 9, 1899.

WILHELM MILLER.

(Mr. Miller is associated with Professor L. H. Bailey in the preparation of the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.")

List of names in Horsford's Catalogue not found in Index Kewensis or Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening.

Æthionema persica, *Armeria lauchiana*, *Aspidium Filix-mas*. var *Barnesii*, *Aubrietia rivularis*, *Camassia Cusickii*, *Diervilla Stelzneri*, *Dodecatheon tetrandrum*, *Dracocephalum nigricans*, *Epidium Nevium*, *E. sulphureum*, *Gaillardia grandiflora*, *Lilium Henryi*, *L. rubellum*, *L. Wallacei*, *Mertensia fascicularis*, *Polemonium Himalayense*, *Primula Forbesii*, *Trollius giganteus*.

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The plants are arranged alphabetically under each department.

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HARDY PERENNIALS.

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.



Spray of Achillea,
"The Pearl."

ACHILLEA filipendulina (*A. Eupatorium*, Yarrow). A noble plant from shores of the Caspian Sea. Two or three feet high, with large, flat heads of bright yellow flowers in July and August. Nice for back border, shrubby or massing. Increased by division or seed . . .

Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . . \$0 20 \$1 60 \$0 25 \$1 80

A. Millefolium, var. **roseum**. A very handsome form of common Yarrow, having deep rose flowers in August 12 15

A. Ptarmica, var. **fl. pl.** A vigorous, hardy native of England, a foot or two high. A fine border plant, with white flowers in August. Durable for cutting 12 1 00 15 1 25

A. —, var. **"The Pearl."** Charming form of *A. ptarmica*, fuller flowered in August, but not so vigorous. Quite hardy 12 1 00 15 1 25

ACONITUM (Monk's-hood). The Monk's-hoods constitute a very charming group of plants, but most of them are so poisonous that great care should be exercised not to plant them near any edible or garden vegetables. Any ordinary garden soil suits most of them. They are also useful to plant in the shade of trees.

A. autumnale —Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
(Lind. or Reich- Each Doz. Each Doz.

enb.) This is one of the best, blooming later and having large, dark blue flowers, in August and September \$0 15 \$1 10 \$0 17 \$1 25

A. Lycoctonum (True Wolf's-bane). A European plant, 3 to 5 feet high, with yellowish green flowers 15 17

A. Napellus. One of the best as well as most poisonous. Flowers large blue, in a terminal raceme about the last of June. Height about 3 feet in good soil 15 1 00 17 1 15

A. uncinatum. The Wild Monk's-hood of the Carolinas. Has smooth stems, almost climbing in habit; flowers of good size, light blue, in July. . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . . 15 1 10 17 1 25

ADONIS vernalis. One of the most attractive early blooming plants. Flowers bright yellow, 2 or 3 inches wide. It forms tufts 8 to 12 inches high, and has finely divided and attractive foliage. Likes a light, sandy soil, where it should be left undisturbed when once established 15 1 35 20 1 55

ÆTHIONEMA coridifolium (Coris-leaved). A little low perennial from Asia Minor, with terminal racemes of rosy lilac flowers in June 15 18

A. persica. Somewhat like the preceding; blooming a trifle earlier 15 18

AGROSTEMMA. See *Lychnis*.

ALETIS farinosa (American Star Grass). Flowers white, in a long spike on a naked stem 2 to 3 feet high, in July; leaves in a clustered rosette at the base. Likes any good loamy soil. A native of grassy woods. 15 18



Aconitum Napellus.

ALLIUM cernuum. Somewhat like *A. stramineum*, below, in height, etc., but with white or pale pink flowers

(Not prepaid) (Prepaid)
Each Doz. Each Doz.
\$0 06 \$0 50 \$0 07 \$0 55

A. stramineum. This Siberian Wild Onion grows about 2 feet high, soon forming, by division, large clumps of bulbs, bearing globular heads of light rose flowers. Pretty when growing, but this and the other two species named have a strong onion odor. July



A. tricoccum. This is our common Leek or Wild Onion, which sends up its wide green leaves in early spring; these soon die down, and later in summer the bulb sends up a bare stalk of white flowers

06 50 07 55
06 60 07 65

ALTHÆA rosea (HOLLYHOCK), var.

Single. The most permanent and hardy of this species. This affords a most striking effect when placed against any deep green object, like an evergreen hedge. They are pretty among shrubbery, and will last for years when once established. Summer.

Double. Best mixture of colors 08 75 11 1 12
Double Crimson. 08 75 11 1 12
Double Straw-colored. 08 75 11 1 12

ALTHÆA (HOLLYHOCK SEED).

Double Cream-colored. 6 cts. per pkt. .

Double Dark Purple. 6 cts. per pkt. .

Double Rose. 6 cts. per pkt. .

Semi-double. Cream, reddish purple within 10 cts. per pkt. .

Single, Dark Red. 6 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz. .

Single, White. 6 cts. per pkt., 40 cts. per oz. .

Single, White Fringed. 10 cts. per pkt. .

Single, Rose. 10 cts. per pkt. .

Single, Rose Fringed. 10 cts. per pkt. .

Single, Light Cream. 10 cts. per pkt. .

Mixed Single Hollyhock Seed. All colors . . 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz. .

ALYSSUM (Madwort). The following are perennials of easy culture in any ordinary garden soil. Nice for rockwork or front borders.

A. alpestre is a tufted species 3 to 6 inches high. Flowers yellow, last of May. Native of southern Europe. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 15 18

A. rostratum (A. Wierzhickii). This has closer corymbose heads and deep yellow flowers in early June. Native of Asia Minor . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 10 20 1 40

A. saxatile is one of the most permanent of the Madworts, as it lasts year after year in good, suitable soil. It grows about a foot high, having bright yellow flowers in May. 15 1 25 20 1 50

AMIANTHIUM. See *Zygadenus*.

ANCHUSA italica. A fine perennial, with blue or purple flowers in June; 4 feet high and branching. Nice for back border or among shrubbery 15 1 10 20 1 50

A. officinalis (A. incarnata). Has a profusion of small pretty, flesh-colored flowers 15 20

ANEMONES. Belong to the natural order of *Ranunculaceæ*, or Crow-foot family, constituting an extensive genus, many of which are very attractive, hardy perennials for cultivation. A rich, sandy loam, moist but well-drained, is what they like; yet, for these, any good garden soil seems to suit. The border is the most suit-



Anemone sylvestris. (See page 4.)

able place, or some may be used about rockwork to good advantage. They also make good pot-plants.

*Aquilegia chrysantha.*

ANEMONE acutiloba (*Hepatica acutiloba*). Blooms very early; a fine plant for shady places

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—

Each Doz. Each Doz.

A. dichotoma (*A. pennsylvanica*). Not rare in low meadows; flowers white or pale rose in June

A. Hepatica (*Hepatica triloba*). Liverwort

A. japonica, var. "Whirlwind." A new and handsome variety, with large, almost white flowers

A. nemorosa, var. *rubra* (Wind-flower). Dainty and charming rose or pink flowers in spring

A. patens, var. *Nuttalliana* (Pasque Flower). A hairy-stemmed species, with erect purplish or whitish flowers, coming before the leaves in spring

A. Pulsatilla. A British species of much value, with very beautiful violet-purple flowers appearing in early spring

A. sylvestris. This is one of the best in moist, sandy soils. Bears good-sized delicate white flowers on long stems, in latter part of May. It spreads a little from the root, forming good clumps or masses, but not so much as to become troublesome here

A. thalictroides (*Anemonella thalictroides*, *Thalictrum anemonoides*). A charming little wood flower, white or rose color, coming the last of May. Just the thing for shaded locations

A. vernalis. Has flowers whitish inside, violet outside; covered all over with silky down. A very striking flower, coming in early spring and lasting a long time. Sandy loam, not too dry, suits it. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. virginiana. A native of woods and shade, 2 to 3 feet high, with greenish white flowers

ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Chamomile). An English species about a foot high, bearing in the greatest

profusion handsome bright yellow daisy-like flowers, which come in July and August. Fine for cutting. Any good garden soil suits it

A. —, var. *Kelway*. I have not grown it long enough to describe it

ANTHERICUM Liliago (St. Bernard's Lily). Grows about 15 inches high; flowers pure white; quite hardy. May to June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. liliastrum. See *Paradisea*.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). A valuable genus of alpine plants of many colors and sizes. Some are inclined to be biennial in cultivation, others last two or three years, while some are as permanent perhaps as any perennials. Few genera afford more variety of color or more delicate shades.

A. atropurpurea. A Siberian species, with dark, wine-colored flowers. Very hardy and permanent. June Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. cærulea. This is one of the most attractive when in bloom, but unfortunately, it seldom lasts more than a season in cultivation. It is a native of the Rocky Mountains and blooms in May and June. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. canadensis (Common Wild Columbine). Flowers an inch long, red and yellow. A good plant for the rockery or shaded situations. Blooms in May

AQUILEGIA chrysantha (Golden-spurred Columbine). A hardy species (Not Prepaid) (Prepaid) from the Rocky Mountains. Vigorous in habit and a long time in flower. Each Doz. Each Doz. One of the best. The plant is bushy and attains a height of 2½ feet. Summer \$0 15 \$1 25 \$0 18 \$1 45

A. oxysepala. With me this has been the first to bloom and is one of the most attractive, though not so long in flower as some. Flowers large, blue, yellow and white. Spring 12 1 05 15 1 30

A. viridiflora is a tall kind, with light pinkish purple flowers. June 15 18

A. vulgaris, var. lilac-flowered. A form with lilac flowers; quite hardy and suited to any good soil Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . 10 1 00 12 1 20

ARABIS albid. One of the first spring flowers. Its blossoms are pure white and very pretty. Grows 3 or 4 inches

high and forms dense masses of green foliage covered in spring with white bloom. Native to Taurea and the Caucasus . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 15 20

A. muralis (*A. rosea*). A species from Calabria, with rose-colored flowers in June 15 18

ARENARIA cæspitosa. Grows in dense tufts, which at flowering time are covered with small white flowers. It forms solid cushions of deep green foliage, which is always fresh. Nice for rocky places if not too dry . 20 25

ARISÆMA Dracontium (Green Dragon, or Dragon-root). A much rarer species and less showy than *A. triphyllum*. It attains a large size in suitable soil, and will thrive in shade. June 15 1 10 16 1 25

A. triphyllum (Indian Turnip, or Jack-in-the-pulpit). One of the interesting hardy bulbous plants; suited to shade or rockwork if moisture is given it. It selects a rich, moist soil. May 12 1 00 13 1 15

ARMERIA lauchiana (Thrift, or Sea Pink). Intense pink flowers on stems a foot high Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 25 18 1 50

A. maritima (Common Thrift). Grows 6 to 12 inches high, with flowers varying from rosy red to pale pink or lilac. A good border plant. Blooms in June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 25 18 1 45

A. plantaginea. Taller than the others. Flowers in close, round heads in June; color light pink or white; stems long and naked, from a thick grass like tuft of leaves at base Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 25 20 1 65

ASARUM canadense (Wild Ginger-root). Only 3 to 5 inches high; large, dark green, kidney-shaped leaves; flowers very early, hidden among the leaves. Nice for shady corner or shaded rockwork 10 80 12 1 05

A. caudatum. An Oregon species, somewhat like *A. canadense*, blooming in spring 15 1 20 18 1 40

A. virginicum. The leaves of this are evergreen, smooth and shiny, round heart shaped; flowers purple, not conspicuous 15 1 20 18 1 40

ASCLEPIAS incarnata (Water or Swamp Milkweed). Although this plant is natural to wet, swampy ground, it will grow in ordinary garden soil. It attains a height of 2 or 3 feet. Flowers rose purple, in good-sized umbels, in summer 15 20

A. mexicana (*A. fuscicularis*) 15 18

A. tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). A very attractive plant when in flower; about 18 inches high, bearing in July and August large umbels of orange-yellow flowers. These are followed by the long and curious pods. Nice for sunny portions of rockwork, or any well drained soil in full sun. Seeds, 8c. per pkt. . 12 1 00 15 1 20

ASPERULA galioides (*A. glauca*) 12 15

A. hexaphylla 12 15

A. odorata (Sweet Woodruff). Pure white terminal corymbs of flowers in May and June. Scentless when green, but the dried leaves and stems are fragrant. It will live in more shade than most plants of its class 12 1 00 15 1 25



Arabis albid.

ASPHODELINE lutea (Yellow Asphodel). This plant has been wrongly called *Asphodelus luteus*, to which genus it is closely allied. The yellow flowers are fragrant, massed in a dense and long raceme, coming in summer. It is a native of Sicily and attains a height of 3 feet. Though not very showy it is a useful plant for massing among other tall perennials

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
Each Doz. Each Doz.



Astilbe japonica.

ASTER cordifolius. One to 2 feet; stems branched; pale blue flowers in autumn	20			22
A. laevis. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and bears profusely handsome sky-blue flowers in autumn	10	\$1 00	12	\$1 20
A. macrophyllus (Large-leaved Aster). Flowers nearly white; suited to partial shade; blooms in August and September	15		17	
A. novæ-angliæ. The New England Aster is one of the finest of our wild species, with stout, hairy stems 3 to 6 feet high, according to soil. The violet-purple flower-heads are borne in large corymbs in September and October	10	1 00	15	1 40
A. patens. This species grows on drier soil than some sorts; grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and bears at the terminus of its spreading branches showy deep blue-purple flowers in autumn	12	1 05	15	1 20
ASTILBE japonica. This plant blooms the later part of June, bearing in branching umbels its pure white flowers. Native to Japan, but quite hardy, and attains a height of 1 to 2 feet. [<i>Spiræa Japonica</i> of Makoy and some horticulturists, but not of Linnaeus]	15	1 30	25	1 80
AUBRIETIA rivularis. Two to 4 inches high; purple flowers in May.	20		23	
BAPTISIA alba	20		25	
B. australis. A tall, branching, hardy perennial of the Pea family, 3 to 5 feet high, with indigo-blue flowers and dark green foliage. Blooms about the middle of June	20	1 60	25	2 00
BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). A charming little plant, blooming almost constantly from June until frost. Flowers of various colors—white, pink, rose-purple, etc., on short stalks	12	1 00	15	1 30
BOCCONIA cordata (<i>B. japonica</i>). Large terminal panicles of buff-colored flowers in summer, followed by the almost equally ornamental fruit. Often attains a height of 8 feet; fine for planting among shrubs, or in the angle of a wall	10	1 00	13	1 50
BOLTONIA asteroides. Two to 8 feet high. Heads in loosely flowered corymbs. September and October	15		20	
B. latisquama. Heads larger than in preceding. A very charming aster-like plant of late autumn	15		20	
BOYKINIA rotundifolia. A plant of the Saxifrage family; a little more than a foot high, with rose-purple flowers and dark green foliage	20		25	
BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. Quite a pretty plant, with daisy-like flowers of a trifle darker yellow than those of <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> . About 18 inches high. June	15	1 25	18	1 60
B. speciosum (<i>B. cordifolium</i>). This is rather a coarse plant, better suited to some back corner or among shrubs. Its flowers and foliage somewhat resemble the wild elecampane (<i>Inula Helenium</i>). Summer	15		20	

CALLIRHOË involucrata. A fine trailing perennial of the Malva family, (Not prepaid—Prepaid—
with large violet-crimson flowers. Hardy and of easy culture. Summer . . . Each Doz. Each Doz.
Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . . \$0 12 \$1 00 \$0 13 \$1 10

CALYSTEGIA hederacea (*C. pubescens*). Double flowers of pale rose color.

The so-called "Double Morning-glory." Summer . . . 15 16

CAMASSIA cusickii (Giant Camas). This is no doubt the largest Camas. It grows 3 to 4 feet high from a large pear-shaped bulb, bearing long branching racemes of pale blue flowers in May . . . 25 28

C. esculenta. Blue flowers; of much the same height and form of growth as *C. Fraseri*. May . . . 10 1 00 11 1 10

C. Fraseri has almost white flowers and grows about a foot high. May . . . 10 1 00 11 1 10

Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . . 10 1 00 11 1 10

CAMPANULA. An easy class of plants to grow. The largest ones do finely in any good garden soil, the Alpines in the rockery. Sow the seeds of annuals in early spring, biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring, or by seed. All but one or two of the following are perennial.

C. carpatica. Nine or 10

inches high, with an abundance of blue or white flowers in loose panicles. Transylvania. Suited to border or rockery. Summer . Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 15 18 1 40

C. —, var. alba. Summer . . . 15 1 15 18 1 40

C. —, var. pelviformis. A form of *C. carpatica*. Summer . . . 15 1 15 18 1 40

C. —, var. turbinata. Large blue flowers. This and the two preceding bloom from June to August . . . Seeds, 5c. per pkt. . 15 1 15 18 1 40

C. glomerata (Clustered Campanula). A native of Britain; 1 to 2 feet high, the sessile flowers in terminal heads on the branches and stems, bluish violet or white. May to September . . . 15 18

C. latiloba (*C. grandis*). Flowers violet-blue . . . 20 25

C. Medium (Canterbury Bell). One of the most attractive biennials of the garden. Flowers purple, white, or pale rose. Sometimes double. June . . 10 1 00 15 1 50

C. —, var. Double Rose . . . 15 1 25 20 1 75

C. persicifolia (Peach-leaved). Flowers blue shading to white. June. A very pretty species . 15 1 10 18 1 35

C. —, var. alba. Has white flowers . Seeds, 8c. per pkt. . 15 1 10 18 1 35

C. punctata. A Siberian species, 15 to 18 inches high; flowers nearly white, spotted with red. It spreads from the

roots, though not to become troublesome. It is a good border plant. June . . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 12 1 00 15 1 30



Calystegia hederacea.



Campanula.

CAMPANULA pyramidalis. Sometimes called the "Chimney Bell-flower." (Not prepaid—Prepaid—)
It attains a height of 4 to 5 feet. Flowers disposed in long paniced racemes and coming in July. Color blue or white Each Doz. Each Doz.
\$0 15 \$1 40 \$0 18 \$1 60



Campanula rotundifolia.

C. Rainerii. Blue flowers.

Summer 15

18

C. rotundifolia (Harebell).

This little native is one of our attractive wild flowers, and is quite suited to almost any part of the rockery. It also does finely in any good garden soil.

Summer 15

18

CASSIA marylandica (American Senna).

This graceful and hardy perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, with numerous Acacia-like leaves and many clusters of yellow flowers in August. It makes a rather good showing, after becoming well-established, as a mid-summer hedge plant, where its foliage shows to good advantage until frost. It would make a good showing among low shrubbery where it could get the full sun for a portion of the day. Seeds, 8c. per pkt. .

15 I 25 20 I 60

CATANANCHE cærulea. A native of the south of Europe; attains a height of

about 3 feet, and bears on ample stems for cutting good-sized, daisy-shaped flowers of a pale blue or white in August. A good plant for the border, and when once established seems to be a permanent one. It does not seem to spread from its scattered seed like many of its

relative Compositæ

15 I 10 18 I 40

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides (Papoose-root, or Blue Cohosh). Flowers small, in early spring; of not much account; foliage dark green; fruit a blue berry. The plant thrives in shade and wants rich soil

15

18

CEDRONELLA cana. This native of New Mexico attains a height of 2 or 3 feet, stands erect, and has numerous spikes of showy purplish crimson flowers. It is a very fragrant plant, so much so that one in passing on the side of a bed of it opposite the wind could notice its odor at a distance of some rods. Though medium hardy in nature, I would advise a light covering for winter. Summer .

12

I 15

15

I 40

CENTAUREA Cineraria (*C. candidissima*). Has whitish stems and foliage, with purple flowers in August. A native of Italy; it should be protected a little

20

25

C. dealbata. This is another member of the Compositæ, with rose-colored flower heads. It grows about 15 inches high. Summer

25

30

C. macrocephala. A hardy plant from the Caucasus. It has numerous large, decurrent leaves and good-sized yellow flower heads in July

15

I 20

20

I 70

C. plumosa.

20

25

C. pseudo-phrygia

20

25

CEPHALARIA tatarica. Tall, 5 to 7 feet high, branching and bearing flowers at the ends of each branch. Rather coarse for the border, but fine in the wild garden or among shrubbery. Flowers creamy yellow, or nearly white in summer

20

30



Dictamnus fraxinella.
(See page 11.)

CERASTIUM *Biebersteinii*, *C. Boissieri* and *C. tomentosum* are low-growing, spreading plants for edging or for matting purposes. The last is the taller, being about 6 inches high and having silvery foliage. I have put the three under one price and description. Summer \$0 15 \$0 20

CHAMÆLIRIUM *carolinianum* (Devil's Bit). A smooth herb, with stems terminated by a wand-like raceme of small bract-like white flowers in June. A very pretty little plant when in bloom, and with half a chance will thrive in any good garden soil. The racemes have stems of good length for cutting, and make good additions to bouquets 10 \$1 00 12 \$1 20

CHRYSANTHEMUM *caucasicum* (*Pyrethrum caucasicum*). Flowers in reddish purple heads. Showy 15 18
C. macrophyllum (*Pyrethrum hybridum*, "Gloire de Nancy"). Very charming, daisy-like flowers; fine for cutting 15 1 50 18 1 80
C. coronopifolium (*Pyrethrum carneum*) 15 18

C. maximum. Flowers like the common white daisy, but twice as large. Handsome when in flower, and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Summer. 12 1 10 15 1 30
 . . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

CIMICIFUGA *racemosa* (Black Snake-root, Black Cohosh). Four to 8 feet high, with white flowers in feathery racemes which droop gracefully. There are many places for such plants,—the borders of woodland walks, of shrubbery, or in the wild garden. A stately plant, suited to moist and shaded situations, though it will do well in any good garden soil in full sun. July and August 15 1 25 20 1 60

CLAYTONIA *caroliniana* (Spring Beauty). A low perennial from a small tuberous root, with pale pink flowers in the beginning of spring. 06 50 07 53
C. virginica. Has almost white flowers; blooms with the first. 06 50 07 55

CLEMATIS *recta*. Two or 3 feet high; white fragrant flowers in June to August. Native to south and east Europe . . 12 1 10 15 1 30

COLLINSONIA *canadensis* . . 12 1 10 16 1 50

CONVALLARIA *majalis* (Lily-of-the-Valley). A plant of the lily family, too well known to need detailed description. It likes a little shade and moisture, and does finely under shaded walls. Spring 10 1 00 12 1 15

C. —, var. "Miellez's Revelation"—in Lily-of-the-Valley. It is of extraordinary size and vigor, of the most exquisite fragrance, does well under all conditions and in all sorts of soils, growing just as well in full sun as in partial shade; is extremely hardy, and while not increasing quite so fast as the common kinds, is still of good increase. It is well to cover it in December with a good coat of barnyard manure—cow or horse—green is just as good as old. Leave it in the spring to serve as mulch. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded this strain a "First Class Certificate of Merit," May 22, 1897 15 1 50 18 1 75

COPTIS *trifolia* (Gold Thread). A small bog plant, which needs moist peat or moist sand. It has small white flowers in summer 10 1 00 12 1 20

COREOPSIS *lanceolata*. A good hardy perennial about 2 feet high, which produces an abundance of large yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on good long stems in June and July 12 1 00 15 1 25
 . . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .



Convallaria majalis.



Delphinium.



Dianthus barbatus.



Dianthus chinensis.

COREOPSIS verticillata. Has flowers of a —Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
similar color, but smaller and finer foliage. Each Doz. Each Doz.
It blooms a little later in summer \$0 10 \$1 00 \$0 12 \$1 20

CORONILLA varia (Crown Vetch). Clover-like
heads of white and pink flowers on long, naked
stems. It is quite hardy, and will do pretty

well in shade. June and July Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 10 1 00 12 1 18

CYCLAMEN europæum. The Swiss autumn-blooming Cyclamen. Flowers
bright rose, free-blooming when established, handsome, large leaves coming
with the flowers; fine for rock-work. I grow it in partial shade, with leaf
mold and sand loam for soil. I cover it lightly with leaves and brush during
the winter. August to October 15 1 40 18 1 60

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). Thrives to a certain extent in any good garden
soil with proper care, but for the best results special care should be given.
Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in. Each
plant should have plenty of room. The taller species are suited to the back
of the border, while the lower-growing seem more suitable for the front.

D. azureum, var. album. A plant from Colorado 20 22

D. cashmerianum. A little more than a foot in height; flowers pale blue,
large. Kashmir Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 25 17 1 40

D. elatum (*D. alpinum*). Medium height, with clear blue flowers in good-
sized branching racemes. Summer 15 1 25 18 1 50

Delphiniums, in Mixture. Most of the above kinds are in this lot, but they are
all mixed, though the plants are good, young and thrifty. Summer
. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 08 60 10 90

D. grandiflorum (*D. chinensis*). One of the lower-growing kinds, having
variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded
and of good size. One of the best. July and August. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt. . 12 1 00 14 1 15

D. —, var. album. A pretty form of the *D. grandiflorum*. Summer 20 22

D. hybridum mixed 20 25

D. Maackianum. Has variously colored flowers, from dark blue to almost
white. Medium height 15 1 20 18 1 40

DIANTHUS arenarius (Pink). Eastern Europe. Flowers nearly white, tipped
with pink. Summer Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 10 1 00 12 1 20

D. attenuatus. Good-sized pink flowers Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 12 1 10 15 1 45

D. Carthusianorum. Summer 12 1 10 15 1 35

D. Caryophyllus (Carnation). Dwarf Margaret. Summer 15 1 25 18 1 50

D. barbatus (Sweet William). I offer the very best mixture, so far as colors
are concerned, or size of flowers, of this old-fashioned plant. Summer
. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 10 1 00 12 1 30

D. cæsius (Cheddar Pink). Flowers delicate rose; fragrant. Summer
. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 12 1 10 15 1 35

D. chinensis (*D. caucasicus*). Summer Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 12 1 10 15 1 35

D. cruentus (*D. atrococcineus*). Has blood-scarlet flowers; very striking in
the garden or when cut; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe. June
. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 15 18



Dicentra cucullaria.

DIANTHUS del-
toides (Maiden
Pink). Plant about
6 inches high; flow-
ers rose, in summer.
Not prepaid, 12 cts.

each,
\$1.10 per
doz.;
prepaid,
15 cts.
each,
\$1.35 per
doz.

D., Sp. var.
"Her
Majes-
ty." A

fine double hardy fragrant
pink. Fine large clumps.
Summer. Not prepaid,
25 cts. each; prepaid, 30c.

D. superbis. Handsome and
showy; blooms in Summer . . .

D. sylvestris (Wood Pink). June .

Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . . 15
D. viscidus. Low-growing, with pink and white
flowers of various shades. Summer . . .
Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . . 15

DICENTRA canadensis (Squirrel Corn). Spring .

D. cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). Early wild flower, with delicate foli-
age and nearly white flowers . . .

D. eximia. Handsome reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. A native
of much worth which attains a height of about a foot. May to August . . .

D. spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). One of the best old-fashioned garden plants.
Hardy in every sense; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, being quite
distinct in flower and habit. May and June . . .

DICTAMNUS albus (*D. Fraxinella*) . . .

D. —, var. rubra. It is a good-sized hardy
perennial of much worth, from eastern
Europe. Its pale purple flowers are much
better and more numerous after it has
become well established. Too much should
not be expected of this plant the first year
after setting. It is easy of culture, but a
dry soil suits it best. May and June . . .

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). An interesting genus
of plants, whose culture is so simple as to be
within the reach of all.

D. ambigua (*D. grandiflora*). Has yellow-
ish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a peren-
nial, hardy, and of easy culture. Middle of
June . . . Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . .

D. ferruginea I take to be a biennial, and
though we get but one season's bloom from
it, it pays well for the trouble and expense.
It is a very tall plant in its best locations,
and the racemes are often 2 feet long. Flow-
ers rusty color; quite pretty . . .

D. gloxinoides. Has a great variety of col-
ors, but in growing them separately I have
had much difficulty to keep the colors sepa-
rate. Have, therefore, thought best to offer
only the mixed colors, and thus save the
possible disappointment to my customers,

which must occur when separate colors are sold. My strain is one of the
very best. Good strong clumps of this charming flower. Blooms in June . . .



Digitalis ambigua.

—Not prepaid— —Prepaid—

Each Doz. Each Doz. Each Doz. Each Doz.

\$0 12 \$1 10 \$0 15 \$1 35

15 18

15 18

06 50 07 53

06 50 07 55

15 1 20 20 1 50

25 30

20 1 50 25 2 00

15 1 40 20 1 80

15 18

12 1 25 15 1 50

15 1 25 20 1 55



Digitalis gloxinoides.

DIGITALIS lanata (Woolly Foxglove). Is another biennial, and to give the best effect should be massed. It grows 3 feet high, and its compound racemes of white and purplish flowers have an orchidaceous appearance. Eastern Europe. Summer . . . \$0 12 \$1 25 \$0 15 \$1 50



Dodecatheon Meadia.

D. sibirica. Is perennial, and, when once established, a permanent plant. The flowers are creamy white and quite attractive. Summer . . . 12 1 10 15 1 40

DODECATHEON Meadia (Shooting Star). Curious cyclamen-shaped rose or white flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil, in thin shade or full sun. Last of May . . . 15 1 40 17 1 55

D. tetrandum. A species from the Pacific coast which likes a damper soil . . . 20 22

DRACOCEPHALUM imberbe (*D. altaense*). Siberian; 6 to 9 inches high, bearing blue flowers about an inch long . . 15 1 20 18 1 40

D. nigricans. Pink flowers in summer . . . 15 1 20 18 1 50

D. Ruyschiana. Purple flowers an inch long. Plants 2 feet high. Europe . . . 15 1 20 18 1 50

ECHINACEA purpurea (Purple Cone-Flower). Is a striking and handsome hardy perennial, if left in its place at a proper distance in the back

of the border; but, at closer range, it has a coarse appearance, which renders it of little value for cutting. It is certainly very striking, and a pretty plant in its place. 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. Western states. Summer to autumn . . . Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 30 18 1 55

ECHINOPS commutatus (*E. exaltatus*, Koch, not Schrad.). One of the Globe Thistles, which attains a height of 5 to 7 feet. More interesting for its stately bearing than the beauty of its flowers. Flowers nearly white. Austria. August 15 18

E. Ritro (Globe Thistle). Is a much more showy plant, but not so tall. The blue, globe-shaped flowers are fine. It is not so liable to spread from seed with me as the first, which, to keep it in bounds, should not be allowed to scatter its seed. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; prepaid, 18 cts. each.



Epimedium macranthum.

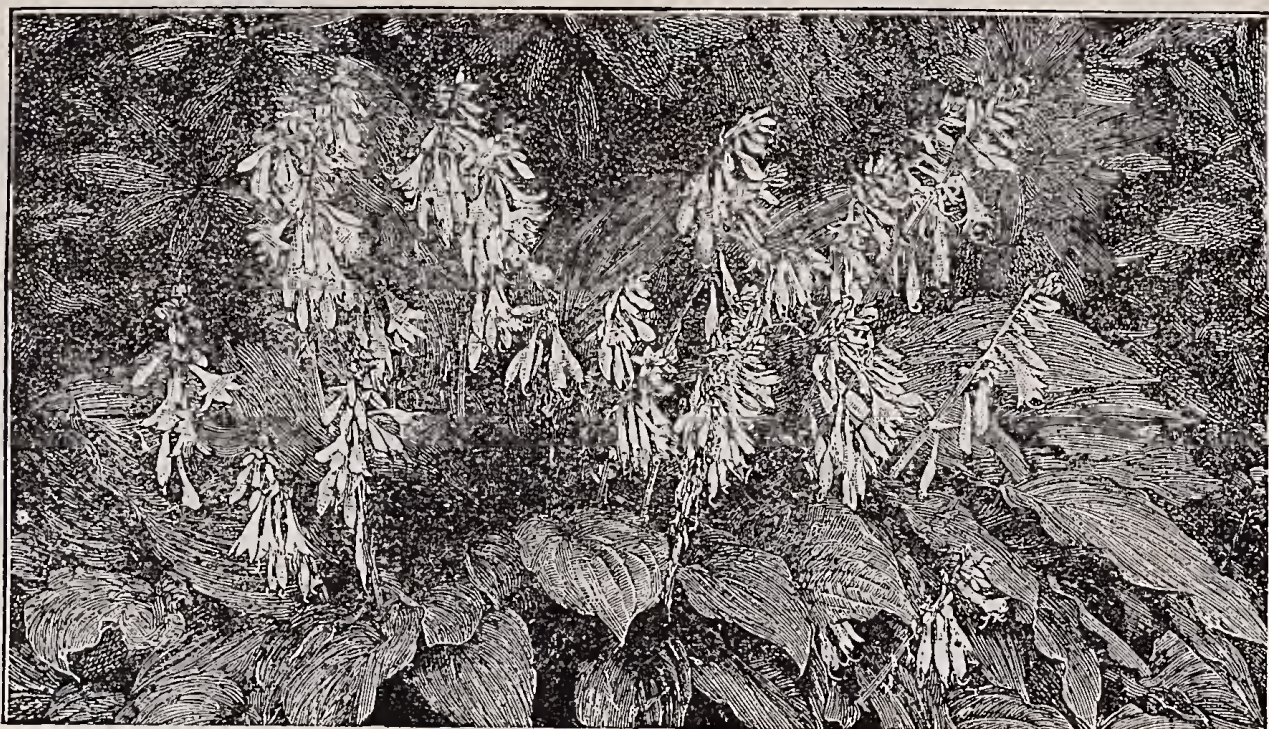
EPIMEDIIUM (Barrenwort). Well-suited to rockwork in full sun, and should be treated to a compost of fresh loam and peat.

E. macranthum (*E. violaceum*). Is, perhaps, one of the best, and has a more robust habit than some. Flowers pale violet. Fine clumps capable of division. The odd, characters of leaves and flowers are shown in our picture. May. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

E. Musschianum, var. rubrum. From Japan. Bears its flowers in close, short racemes. May. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; prepaid, 18 cts. each.




Dracocephalum imberbe.



Funkia, or Plantain Lily.

	Not prepaid—		Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
EPIMEDIUM <i>Nevium</i> . Has white, or nearly white flowers; very desirable .	\$0 20		\$0 25	
E. sulphureum . Has sulphur-tinted flowers, and seems with me as hardy as any. May	15	\$1 25	18	\$1 55
EREMURUS <i>robustus</i> . When well-established in congenial soil, is a most stately and beautiful plant. In this climate I have always given it protection from frost. It should attain a height of 8 or 9 feet when of mature age, and its long raceme of peach-colored flowers is as fine as one could wish. It needs a soil that is moist but well-drained, composed of part sand or a good loam. Should be planted in autumn	1 50		1 75	
E. spectabilis (<i>E. caucasicus</i>). Better set in autumn	75		90	
ERIGERON <i>glaucus</i> . Comes from western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty of good-sized heads of purple flowers; 6 to 12 inches high; in bloom during late summer or autumn	15	1 30	18	1 55
ERYNGIUM <i>amethystinum</i> . Has heads of amethyst-blue flowers, which are very handsome. It is inclined to spread from seed, and, therefore, should not be allowed to scatter its seeds. This is easily guarded against by cutting back after blooming season	10	1 00	12	1 20
ERYSIMUM <i>ochroleucum</i> . Handsome, bright yellow flowers in early spring .	15		18	
E. rupestre (<i>E. pulchellum</i>). A fine yellow-flowered plant, forming dense masses of dark green foliage, and when in bloom, covered with bright flowers.	15		18	
EUPHORBIA <i>corollata</i> (Flowering Spurge). Is a native, which grows 2 to 3 feet high, branching and bearing many white bracts around the true flowers, which give it a floriferous appearance, and make it one of the most delicate and attractive little natives. For cutting or for decoration in the border, it is a useful plant, and can not be spared. Summer	12	1 10	14	1 20
FUNKIA (Plantain Lily). A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and often handsome flowers. Well suited to decorate the lawn, or for planting the borders of shrubbery, or in rockwork. Before planting, work the ground to a good depth, mixing in a generous supply of well-composted manure.				
F. lancifolia (<i>F. undulata</i>). Japan plant, with white flowers and lance-shaped leaves. August	30		35	
F. —, var. <i>variegata</i> . This has crinkled foliage, variegated with white; flowers purplish lilac, a little paler than those of the variety "Thomas Hogg." Summer.	25	1 75	30	2 30

 **SOME OF THE FINEST HARDY PERENNIALS** are suitable for planting only in autumn, and are not offered in this list. Any such favorites that you may miss from these pages will probably be found in our **Autumn Catalogue**, which we will send to all who apply for it.

FUNKIA sp.—? A very pretty lilac purple-flowered species, with good stems, blooming in August (Not prepaid—) (Prepaid—)
Each Doz. Each Doz.
\$0 20 \$1 70 \$0 23 \$2 25



Funkia subcordata.

F. ovata var. "Thomas Hogg." A form with the margins of its leaves variegated. August 25 1 75 30 2 30

F. subcordata (White Plantain Lily). Blooms late in autumn, and is valuable on this account 25 1 75 30 2 30

GALAX *aphylla* Southern Colt's-foot). Evergreen, with shining leaves, which turn in autumn to a dark, lovely reddish purple. Produces wand-like spikes of small but pretty white flowers. Moist shade is its most suitable location . 12 1 00 15 1 25

GAILLARDIA *grandiflora*. This is a fine, hardy plant, and is admired by all. The daisy-shaped flowers are red and yellow inside, of good size, and on long stems. A most showy plant. In bloom longer than most plants 12 1 10 15 1 35

GALEGA *officinalis* (Goat's

Rue). A hardy perennial of the pea family, from the south of Europe.

Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and bears its blue flowers in racemes in summer . . 25 30

CALTONIA *candicans* (*Hyacinthus candicans*). Has large, pure white, pendent, funnel-shaped flowers, in long racemes. They are fragrant, and the whole of the raceme is not out at one time. It is a native of south Africa, and has been very largely grown in the United States, selling as the "Summer Hyacinth." Summer 06 50 08 1 70

GENTIANA (Gentian). This group comprises some of the most admirable hardy plants. Most of them require much moisture while in growth, and on this account they often fail. I have recently been growing them in moist, shaded situations, in sandy loam, with very good results. Though moisture is necessary, drainage is also needed. They like a deep, loamy soil, with stones intermixed.

G. Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). Not rare in many places in New England.

It is a strong grower, with blue flowers an inch long. Autumn 12 1 10 15 1 25

G. cruciata. Has pale blue flowers in clusters, and is a good plant 20 25

G. ochroleuca. Blue terminal flower 12 1 10 15 1 30

G. oregana 15 18

G. Saponaria. Is one of the last to bloom and is valuable, as it comes in soon after *G. Andrewsii* and barely before frost 12 1 10 15 1 25

G. tibetica. Is more attractive for its large, deep-green foliage, than on account of flowers, which are not prominent or showy 20 25

CERANIUM *Fremontii*. A species from Colorado . . . 15 18

G. ibericum (*G. platypetalum*). Large and branching; flowers pale purple, in June 12 1 10 15 1 30

. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 12 1 10 15 1 30

G. incisum. A tall form, about 2 feet high, with rose-purple flowers; from Oregon and Washington 15 18

G. pratense. Two to 3 feet high, with large blue flowers in summer 20 23

G. sanguineum. Crimson or blood-red flowers; plant 15 inches high; blooms in June 20 22

GILLENIA *trifoliata* (Indian Physic or Bowman's Root). Plant about 18 inches high, with pale rose or white flowers in panicles. Blooms in June 15 1 20 18 1 40



Gentiana.



Gnaphalium Leontopodium (Edelweiss).



Helianthus.

		GNAPHALIUM		Leontopodium (The Edelweiss of Switzerland). Is the plant so largely gathered by Swiss peasants. A firm, well-drained, moist, sandy soil is most congenial to it. Nice in exposed rockwork. The terminal flower heads are closed in woolly bracts. Height about 6 inches. Seeds, 8c. per pkt.		\$0 20	\$0 23		
				Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.		15	\$1 20	18	\$1 45
CYPSOPHILA acutifolia									
C. paniculata. A native of Europe. Has much to commend it. Its flowers are very numerous, so much so that to a casual observer, they seem almost inseparable. They are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets. It is a plant that grows alone in any good garden soil, and is sure to be prized by all who try it. Summer				Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.		15	I 25	18	I 45
HELENIUM autumnale (Sneeze Weed). This handsome native perennial attains a height of 4 to 6 feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn						15	I 25	18	I 60
		H. —, var. superbum. A form with handsome yellow flowers 2 or 3 inches wide. Begins to flower about the middle of August and continues until frost				25		30	
		HELIANTHUS angustifolius. Stem slender, 2 to 6 feet high, with orange-yellow flowers in summer				25		30	
		H. divaricatus. One to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow in summer				12		15	
		H. giganteus. Three to 10 feet high, with pale yellow or cream colored flowers in summer				25		30	



Gypsophila paniculata.

All the forms of *Helianthus* are very decorative when cut in heavy sheaves and well massed. At a little distance hardly any other plant gives so bright and decorative an effect.

HELIANTHUS lætiflorus. This plant is much shorter than the preceding, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early as compared to most species. Each Doz. Each Doz.



Hemerocallis Middendorffii.

It spreads so as to soon form good-sized clumps, and the flowers are very handsome. Summer . . . \$0 10 \$1 00 \$0 13 \$1 30

H. mollis. Grows about 4 feet high. Flowers 3 inches wide, yellow, coming in August . . 12 1 10 15 1 35

H. orgyalis (*H. salicifolius*). One of the most valuable perennial Sunflowers. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet in good soil, and soon forms large clumps. Its narrow, drooping foliage gives a mass of it a most attractive appearance most of the summer; and when, finally, the large, handsome yellow flowers appear in great profusion, just before frost, and endure after some of the first hard freezings, we have to acknowledge it to be one of the finest of its class in cultivation.

Late autumn . . . 25 2 00 30 2 50

HELIOPSIS lævis (Wild Ox-eye). 1 to 4 feet high, with heads of bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. July and August . . . 10 1 00 12 1 25

H. scabra is a more attractive plant, with orange-yellow flowers . . . 25 27

HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). Grows about a foot high, producing large, nearly white flowers an inch wide; does finely in moist garden soil, though a rich, well-drained, moist loam is best. Use a good top-dressing of well-composted manure as a dressing after flowering . . . 25 27

HEPATICA. See *Anemone*.

HEMEROCALLIS Dumortierii (Day Lily). Has orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown. About 18 inches high; Japan and Siberia. Summer . . . 20 1 75 25 2 20

H. flava. Has clear yellow flowers; fragrant; grows 2 feet high. Siberia and Japan . . . 20 1 75 24 2 20

H. fulva. Attains a height of about 3 feet, with good-sized reddish yellow flowers. Europe. Single and double forms. Summer . . . 25 29

H. Middendorffii. Bears deep golden yellow flowers, 3 or 4 in a terminal head. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Siberia and Japan . . . 20 1 75 23 2 20

HESPERIS matronalis (Damask Violet, or Dame's Rocket). Plant 2 to 3 feet high, various flowered, sweet-scented in the night. South Europe and Asia. June . . . 12 1 10 15 1 35

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Beautiful scarlet flowers all summer. A very showy plant and nice for cutting . . . Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 20 18 1 40

HIBISCUS militaris. About the same height as the well-known *H. moscheutos*, but the flowers are not so large nor so showy . . . Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 25 33

H. moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). This is a most attractive member of the Hollyhock family, bearing flowers often 6 inches wide and of various colors. Fine for bogs, though quite at home in good garden soil, and one of the best of hardy perennials. Summer . . . 15 1 20 18 1 50

H. —, var. Crimson-eye. Is only a variety of the preceding, with reddish purple in the center of its flowers . . . Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 20 18 1 50

HOLLYHOCK. See *Aithæa*.

HOUSTONIA cærulea (Bluet). Is a common little, early-blooming plant of moist pastures and hillsides. Flowers pale blue; very pretty. Spring . . . 12 1 00 14 1 15

H. purpurea. Has almost white flowers; small, but very delicate, and the plant forms good-sized clumps. Nice for dry, rocky places, or in more moist situations. August . . . 15 18

HYACINTHUS candicans. See *Galtonia candicans*.

HYDRASTIS canadensis (Orange Root). Is more attractive for its large green leaves and raspberry-like fruit than for its flowers, which do not amount to much. It is a plant for the shady corner, and valuable because it does not require full sun \$0 10 \$1 00 \$0 11 \$1 10



HYDROPHYLLUM occidentale. An Oregon species. 15 18

HYPERICUM Ascyron, var. **pyramidatum** (Great St. John's-wort). A striking plant, 2 to 5 feet high, with large, bright yellow flowers 12 1 05 15 1 30

H. elegans. About a foot high. Flowers bright yellow, not very large 10 90 12 1 05

HYPOCHÆRIS uniflora (*H. helvetica*). Showy yellow flowers like the dandelion, but nearly double its size. Summer 15 17

IBERIS gibraltarica. White flowers, slightly suffused with pink, good-sized, and in corymbose heads. Not quite hardy, but requires only a little covering. June 15 1 25 18 1 50

Iberis sempervirens.

I. sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Few hardy perennials afford a more prolonged display than this. Its flowers remain fresh nearly a month. Well adapted to every place in the garden where sun can strike it. Southern Europe. May and June . . 15 1 25 18 1 45

INULA hirta 20 23

IRIS aphylla (*I. bohemica*) 15 18

I. cristata. Comes from North Carolina, and has handsome light blue flowers, with short, thick, green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good-sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy. May . . 10 1 00 12 1 15

I. germanica. In various colors, mixed. These are magnificent perennials, the flowers presenting a variation in form and delicacy of coloring not excelled by many expensive and tender orchids. June 10 1 00 13 1 30

I. —, var. Yellow-flowered form 20 23

I. graminea (Grass-leaved Iris). Eight or ten inches high, with lilac and purple flowers. Native to southern and central Europe 12 1 10 14 1 30

JAPAN IRIS, SINGLE.

Iris laevigata (*Iris Kämpferi*).

In Mixed Colors. Exceedingly fine and showy, and very distinct. June 10 1 00 13 1 30

Alexander Humboldt. Handsome white flowers 20 23

Violet Cap. Pure white, veined and suffused with dark blue . . 20 23

Exquisite. Porcelain blue 20 23

Blue Bird. Clear dark blue 20 23

Shadow. Large, wavy petals of indigo-blue, with peacock luster and golden center 20 23

JAPAN IRIS, DOUBLE.

Mt. Fell. Greyish white, finely veined with celestial blue, with blue and yellow center 25 28

Zenobie. Rich purple, mottled grey 25 28

Blue Jay. Dwarf habit; large flowers of fine azure-blue, freely veined and mottled with white . . 25 28

Gold Bound. Tall and showy, with very large flowers. Pure snow-white, with large gold-banded center. One of the best 25 28



Japan Iris.

		—Not prepaid—		—prepaid—	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
IRIS longipetala.	A rare species from Oregon	\$0 12	\$1 10	\$0 15	\$1 30
I. missouriensis.	Has lilac-purple flowers. A rather distinct and interesting species. June	15	1 25	17	1 40
I. prismatica (<i>I. virginica</i> , A. Gray, not Linn.).	Slender Blue Flag. This species grows best in moist, sandy soil	10	1 00	11	1 10
I. sibirica.	From Siberia; has much to commend it. Perfectly hardy, it soon forms good-sized clumps, bearing handsome light blue flowers. A satisfactory variety in this most useful genus. June	10	1 00	13	1 20
I. —, var. White-flowered.	An especially lovely form of the preceding, with flowers of great beauty	12	1 00	14	1 20
I. verna (Dwarf Iris).	Violet-blue, with orange yellow. Low, 3 to 6 inches high. Native of wooded hillsides. May	10	1 00	13	1 20
I. versicolor.	Is the common Blue Flag of our brooksides and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil, when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving much bright color in its season. June	10	1 00	13	1 25
JASIONE perennis.	Nearly a foot high, bearing an abundance of gobular blue flower heads Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .	12	1 10	15	1 35
KRIGIA virginica (<i>Cynthia virginica</i>).	This is a rather pretty yellow-flowered plant, belonging to the daisy family, and well suited to shady places	15		17	
LATHYRUS latifolius (Perennial Pea).	A very desirable perennial, and though the flowers are not fragrant, like the sweet pea, they are very handsome, and will be found well worth growing Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. .	12	1 10	15	1 30
L. rotundifolius.	Has smaller rose-colored flowers; very pretty. A hardy perennial climber	15	1 10	16	1 20
LEPACHYS pinnatifida (<i>L. pinnata</i> ; Cone-flower).	One of the composite family, 3 to 4 feet high, branching and bearing yellow, daisy-like flower-heads at the ends of its branches. August	15	1 15	20	1 75

LEUCOCRINUM montanum. A small white-flowered plant of the Lily family, from northern California. Not prepaid, 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

LEWISIA rediviva. Is a curious, hardy herbaceous perennial from the Pacific coast. Suited to dry, sandy soil or rockwork. Flowers only in the sun. Flowers white or pink; very handsome. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star, or Button Snake-root). A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower-heads. Fine for the border, succeeding in any good soil.

L. cylindracea. Has purple flower-heads. August. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 12c. each, \$1.20 per doz.

L. graminifolia. October. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. Plants, not prepaid, 12 cts. each; prepaid, 14 cts. each.

L. pycnostachya (Kansas Gay-feather). Long cylindraceous spikes of rose-purple flower-heads. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. Plants, not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 17 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

L. scariosa. Has heads nearly 2 inches wide; purple. August. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt. Plants, not prepaid, 15 cts. each; prepaid, 17 cts. each.

L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, 6 to 15 inches in length. August. Not prepaid, 15c. ea, \$1.15 per doz.; prepaid, 17c. each, \$1.30 per doz.



Iris naturalized beside
a brook.



A Corner of Auratum Lilies: Bulbs planted in the spring of 1898.

LILIES.

It would be difficult to name a genus of cultivated plants more generally known to flower lovers, or more highly prized, than this. It is one of the grandest and most beautiful of cultivated bulbs. Most of the species are hardy in well-drained sandy soil, but as a precaution against very severe winters, it is best to cover the bulbs with some protecting material in order to prevent too deep freezing, and also to prevent injury from sudden changes which might injure the bulbs. A covering of fine hay, a few inches of leaves, or two or three inches of strawy manure, as it comes from the horse stables, put over the bulbs in autumn, will be very useful as a protection. The manure will be doubly beneficial, for it will serve both as a fertilizer and to keep out frost. Some of the stronger-growing Lilies are well suited to planting among shrubbery.

A MOST IMPORTANT ITEM in the growing of all Lilies is the combination of good drainage with plenty of moisture. They require much moisture during the blooming season; still, a soil not well drained seldom seems to suit them. Much good can be done in the adding of sand, leaf-mold, or turf-loam (which is always good for the Lily), but if good drainage is not given many species will not thrive.

LILIES OFTEN THRIVE MUCH BETTER THE SECOND YEAR after planting, for the reason that if they are not taken fresh from the ground, some or all of their roots have been lost, or dried, and their scales, also, may have become shriveled. This is too often the case with imported or store bulbs if the storing has not been in a cellar and in soil. Lilies imported in their natural soil, or in damp sphagnum, not allowed to become dry, and not deprived of their roots, are much more likely to bloom the first year. In purchasing Lilies, it is well to INSIST UPON HAVING ONLY FIRM AND SOLID BULBS. If they have been wintered in a cellar, it should have been in sand or loam, in tight boxes, so that the bulbs could not have shrunk or dried. Bulbs wintered in this way are often about as solid as when wintered in the ground. They may be better than if set in the ground in autumn and exposed to the rains, which often injure late-planted bulbs.

THE BEST TIME TO SET LILIES is in autumn, it is generally believed, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have advanced too far

in growth, they do nicely. Imported or "store" bulbs, which usually have no roots, should be set in early autumn for the best results the following season. Always bear in mind, when setting Lilies, that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the bed, roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. Do NOT LET THE BULBS COME IN CONTACT WITH THIS ENRICHED SOIL. Place a third of an inch or more of clear

sand or light loam under or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. The enriched soil often rots the bulbs when allowed to come in contact with them. Do not plant too deep or too shallow. If the bulbs could be set 4 inches deep at first, and then, after they are up say 6 inches high, a covering of 2 inches of good, fine leaf-mold could be placed over them as a mulch, they would be treated as I like to treat them. Without mulch, set 6 inches deep. Well-decayed peat is also an excellent mulch.

THE FLOWERING SEASON OF LILIES varies much. Bulbs stored in cellars and planted late often bloom much later than those fresh from the ground. The blooming season of Auratum, can be much prolonged by setting late in spring a few bulbs that have not started. I have had excellent success with Auratums when set in an inch or two of fresh sphagnum moss. It seems to induce root growth at the bottom of the bulbs. **My stock is for the most part fresh from beds.**

LILIUM auratum (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan). This is the most popular Lily grown. No species ever had so much general favor. It is a very variable species in the size, color, etc., of its flowers, and also in the time of flowering. A bed of 100 Auratums will produce flowers over a longer time than a hundred of any other Lily species. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Height 2 to 6 feet, not rarely bearing 20 large fragrant flowers 8 to 12 inches across. Its fragrance is something wonderful. So strong is its fragrance that a large bouquet of Auratums will fill a large church with their odor, so as to become offensive to some people. July and August.

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
A few extra, monster bulbs	\$0 30		\$0 35	
First-sized bulbs	15	\$1 35	18	\$1 65
Second-sized bulbs	10	1 00	12	1 20

L. auratum, var. rubro-vittatum, is a rare form, in which the central band is deep red. 60 65

L. bulbiferum. Comes from Europe, and is in some respects much like *L. croceum*. It is a different shaped Lily, so far as the bulb is concerned, and while *L. croceum* bears no bulblets, *L. bulbiferum* has a good crop in the axils of its leaves. Flowers red, slightly cottony. June 15 1 25 17 1 40

L. Brownii. See *L. japonicum*

L. canadense (Common Meadow Lily). Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Grows 2 to 5 feet high, and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June to July 10 1 00 12 1 15

L. —, var. rubrum 15 1 35 17 1 55

L. —, var. flavum 15 1 35 17 1 55

L. Catesbæi. Not hardy; needs damp sandy soil. It might better be grown in pots 25 26

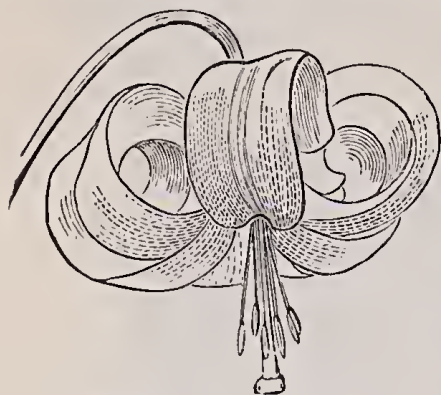
L. chalcedonicum (The old scarlet Martagon, or Turk's Cap). A most charming and delicately flowered species. No one could help admiring it. July . 50 5 00 55 5 60

L. columbianum. Has reddish orange flowers, with petals turned back. A slender species of less vigor than some Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 35 17 1 55

L. concolor. Dwarf, erect, scarlet-flowered species; very pretty. Sandy, slaty, or gravelly soil suits it best 12 1 10 13 1 20

L. —, var. coridion. Flowers about same size as above, but bright yellow; give same treatment. A pretty, dainty little species, in every way worthy of culture 10 1 00 11 1 10

L. davuricum. Is a species somewhat like *L. umbellatum* in many points, but has shorter stalks and is later in bloom 15 18



Lilium testaceum.
(See page 22.)

LILIUM elegans, var. **atrosanguineum**. A variety with dark red blotches on its petals Each Doz. Each Doz.



Lilium Thunbergianum.

L. —, var. aurantiacum multiflorum 15 17

L. —, var. "Best Red." Is a most healthy form of this species, and will be found to stand more hardship than most Lilies. It is only a little more than a foot high, and has deep red flowers 10 \$1 00 12 \$1 15

L. —, var. fulgens (L. Batemannii). This is a strong variety of *L. elegans* about 2½ feet high, with reddish salmon-colored flowers. One of the best 15 1 15 17 1 35

L. —, var. incomparable 30 32

L. —, var. nigromaculatum 15 17

L. —, var. semi-flore pleno. Is a half double-flowered form, which is rather pretty 30 32

L. —, var. Thunbergianum. Flowers pale scarlet in June. Japan 12 1 05 14 1 25

L. excelsum. See **L. testaceum**.

L. Grayi. A native of the mountains of North Carolina. One of the best, with dark, reddish orange flowers. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing usually a single flower. Though a rare plant, it is easily managed in a

sandy loam, and is a desirable addition to the list 30 32

L. Hansonii. Attains a height of 3 feet under favorable conditions. Flowers reddish orange, 6 to 10 in a cluster. A rare Japanese Lily 65 70

L. Henryi. This splendid new Lily from the mountains of China is a great addition to this class of bulbous plants. It is the most vigorous Lily I have seen. Its flowers closely resemble the *L. speciosum* in shape, but in color they are a handsome deep orange-yellow banded with green 2 00 2 05

L. Humboldtii. Has a stout stem, 4 to 5 feet high; bulb large, 2 to 4 inches thick. Produces often 6 to 10 flowers per stalk, of a reddish orange shade, covered with purple spots. Few Lilies excel it in beauty when at its best. It should have a warm, dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and be planted at least 10 inches below the surface. I have some very fine bulbs of this Lily 50 55

L. japonicum (L. Brownii). Bears 3 or 4 flowers, 7 to 8 inches long, partly drooping; chocolate-purple outside, white within. July 55 58

L. Krameri [*L. japonicum* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct]. Everybody who sees this Lily in flower admires it, and it is often thought to be the most delicately tinted of all. The flowers vary from pure white in a few to a deep reddish pink. They are of fairly good size but of a most delicate structure, quite in keeping with the color. It is a little difficult to grow on account of the fall rain getting into the center of the bulb and rotting it. It is said that the Japanese often plant this Lily on its side, so that its scales will shed the rains, and to prevent the water from entering the center of the bulb. This method has not succeeded with me, and I have now several hundred fine bulbs which I am wintering in the cellar in damp soil. There seems to be little difficulty in having them live when fresh bulbs are set in spring 20 1 45 22 1 60



Lilium Grayi.

L. Leichtlinii. Yellow flowers 75 76

L. —, var. Red-flowered. A taller variety, with reddish orange flowers 20 22

LILIUM longiflorum. A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long Each Doz. Each Doz.
 —Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
 \$0 12 \$1 10 \$0 13 \$1 30

L. Martagon (Turk's Cap). Dull purplish red flowers, with purple spots



Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15 17

L. monadelphum (*L. colchicum*). Stem 3 to 5 feet high, erect, bearing in early June several bright yellow flowers with claret-red base. Native to Caucasus and northern Persia. A rare beauty 50 4 75 53 5 10

L. Parryi. A very fine light yellow fragrant species from southern California and Arizona. I have some good large bulbs 40 3 90 42 4 15

L. pardalinum. Has done well here in cultivation, and is a very fine species. Flowers orange-red, with lighter orange center and purple spots on the lower half. A Lily that will thrive in wet, sandy situations 15 1 25 17 1 45

L. parvum. I have the true *L. parvum*, with erect flowers. What has often been sold as *L. parvum* is only a small form of *L. pardalinum*. It likes a moist, sandy soil 25 27

L. philadelphicum. The wild native Lily of our sandy plains and rocky hill-tops. It varies much in different soils, and seldom thrives in soils where clay predominates. It is a handsome Lily, with deep orange-red flowers 10 1 00 11 1 10

Lilium longiflorum. L. pomponium, var. aureum. A fine large Lily from northern Italy and southern France 40 45 35 3 00 40 4 30

L. —, var. rubrum. 35 3 00 40 4 30

L. rubellum. A grand new Lily from Japan, something after the style of *L. Krameri*, but distinct in character and handsomer, according to reports. Said to be a great acquisition by all who saw it bloom in England last year 50 52

L. speciosum, var. album. About the same as the well-known *L. speciosum rubrum*, except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. August and September 20 1 60 23 1 90

L. —, var. corymbiflorum 20 23

L. —, var. Krætzleri 35 1 75 38 2 05

L. —, var. macranthum. This variety has done fully as well as *Rubrum* with me, lasting well 25 1 60 28 1 90

L. —, var. Melpomene. Darker red than *Rubrum*. A good and desirable kind. 20 23

L. —, var. punctatum 25 23

L. —, var. roseum. White, shaded and spotted with rose 25 1 60 28 1 90

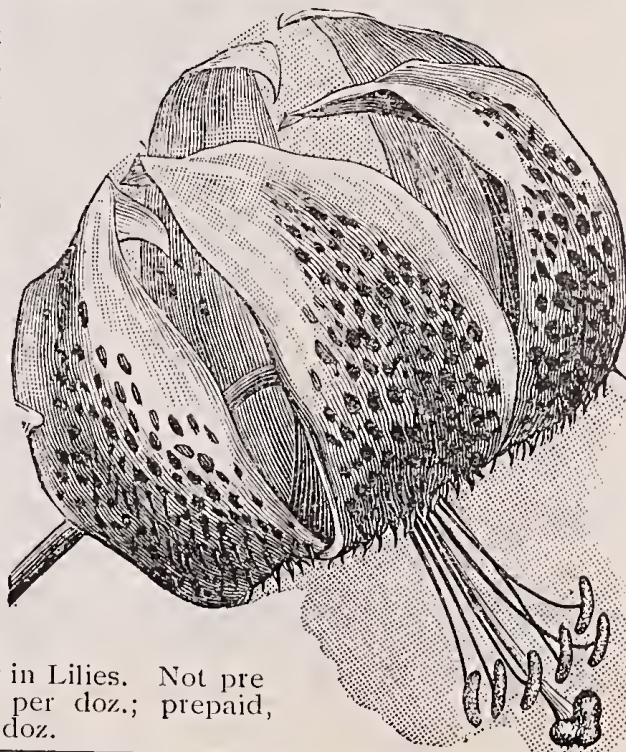
L. —, var. rubrum. This fine late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height, and not difficult to grow in any good garden soil. Good flowering bulbs. August and September. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

L. superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all Lilies. It often attains a height of 6 feet, and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

L. testaceum (*L. excelsum*). One of the most beautiful Lilies. Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers on a stalk 4 to 6 feet high. Thought to be a hybrid. A novel color in Lilies. Not prepaid, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; prepaid, 55 cts. each, \$5 60 per doz.



Lilium superbum.



Lilium speciosum rubrum.

A good collection of Lilies will show many varied forms and give its owner much pleasure.

*Lobelia cardinalis.**Lilium tenuifolium.**Lupinus polyphyllus.*

L. tenuifolium (Coral Lily of Siberia). It would be difficult to find a more beautiful scarlet flower than has this delicate species. A good number together, say a dozen or 25, makes a fine showing when all blooming at once. One of the smaller kinds, and not difficult to grow; continues for several years in a moist loam. June . . .

		—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
L. tigrinum (Tiger Lily)		\$0 15	\$1 35	\$0 16	\$1 45
L. —, var. fl. pl. Double		08	60	10	80
L. —, var. splendens. By far the best form of Tiger Lily I have had. It is taller, with handsome, larger flowers and a much healthier plant. Fine for planting among shrubbery		12	1 15	14	1 40
L. Wallacei. One of the smaller sorts, with salmon-yellow flowers, which are borne erect, and are 3 or 4 inches wide. It is a good, hardy sort, and succeeds in any good soil. August		10	1 00	12	1 20
LINUM austriacum (American Flax). Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant, and remains for a long time in bloom. June		10	1 00	12	1 15
Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.		10	1 00	13	1 25
L. flavum. Is rather low in growth, with many branches, which terminate in a great number of bright yellow flowers. One of the best hardy perennials with yellow flowers. June and July		10	1 00	13	1 30
Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.		10	1 00	13	1 30
LOBELIA cardinalis. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers; often 4 feet high. Its elongated spike of deep scarlet flowers attracts attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist or boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden ground. August		12	1 00	14	1 15
Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.; \$5 per 100		20		22	
L. —, var. Queen Victoria		20		22	
L. syphilitica (Great Lobelia). Has showy light blue flowers. Aug. and Sept.		15	1 15	17	1 30
LUPINUS perennis. A strong-growing native, preferring a sandy soil and bearing large spikes of blue and white flowers in June		15		18	
L. polyphyllus. Has good-sized spikes of handsome blue flowers, in June; attains a height of 3 feet, and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery		15		20	
Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.		15		20	
LYCHNIS (Rose Campion). Is a showy class of hardy perennials, of which the following are among the best.					
L. alpina. Has pink flowers, in close, compact heads half an inch wide. Plant about 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. May		15	1 20	18	1 45
Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.		15	1 20	18	1 45
L. chalcidonica. Is 2 or 3 feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it a rich soil and it will repay in the quality of its flowers. June		15	1 25	18	1 60
Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.		15	1 25	18	1 60
L. —, var. flore pleno		25		28	

LYCHNIS coronaria (*Agrostemma coronaria*, Mullen Pink, or Rose Cam- —Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
pion). Usually a biennial, except when cut back soon after blooming. Flow- Each Doz. Each Doz.
ers red or white, showy. Last of June



Lychnis chalcedonica. (See page 23.)

Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . \$0 12 \$1 00 \$0 15 \$1 25

L. dioica var. *rosea* (*L. diurna* var. *rosea*). About 2 feet high; has rose-purple flowers in profusion. A native of Britain; very hardy, showy and nice for naturalizing. along woodland walks or half-shaded borders, where it will continue to live and make a good showing while in bloom. May and June. .

Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 12 1 10 15 1 35

L. Flos-jovis (*Agrostemma Flos-jovis*). Something like *L. coronaria*, but a permanent plant when established. Any good garden soil suits it. Flowers in June

12 1 00 15 1 25

L. grandiflora. From 8 to 12 inches high, with large red or white flowers. June

20 23

L. Haageana. Has large scarlet flowers. June . . . Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. .

20 23

L. viscaria (Common Catchfly). Flowers rosy, in close heads; about a foot high. Native to Europe and Siberia. June

15 1 15 18 1 50

LYSIMACHIA clethroides (Loosestrife). A hardy perennial from Japan. Flowers white, in dense recurved spikes. August

15 20

LYTHRUM Salicaria, var. *roseum superbum*. A rose-colored form of *L. Salicaria*—a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height 3 to 5 feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers

15 20

MALVA moschata (Musk Mallow). Flowers rose or white, about 2 inches wide, in terminal axillary clusters; height about 2 feet; branching. A handsome perennial, native to Britain

15 20

SEED of the rose, or of the white form of the above, 8 cts. per pkt.

MEDEOLA virginica (Indian Cucumber-root). Two or 3 feet high; slender, with small yellowish green flowers. Fine for shade in well-drained soil . . .

15 17

MERTENSIA alpina. A small Alpine species from Oregon

12 1 10 14 1 30

M. fascicularis. From Oregon and northern California

12 1 10 14 1 30

M. paniculata. Flowers purplish blue; terminal. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Washington and Oregon. Retains its dark green foliage longer than most species. Spring . . .

25 30

M. pulmonarioides (*M. virginica*, Virginia Cowslip). A foot or two high, with dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich blue-purple flowers in early spring. If set in spring at all, it should be early. August or September are best . .

15 1 25 18 1 50

M. Sibirica

12 1 10 14 1 30

MICHAUXIA campanuloides.

Flowers white, tinged with purple outside, drooping and scattered along the branches, from the axils of bracts; stem branching at the top. Summer

15 18

MOLINIA caerulea, var. *variegata*.

A rather tall tufted perennial grass from south Europe

12 1 00 14 1 25

MONARDA Bradburiana. Lower growing than the following; give a drier soil and place. Flowers pale purple

20 25



Myosotis palustris. (See page 25.)

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
MONARDA didyma. Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads. Summer. Each				
Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$0 23	\$1 80
M. fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). Three to 4 feet, with light purple flowers. Common westward. August				
Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15	1 25	18	1 50
MYOSOTIS dissitiflora , var. <i>alba</i> . Blooms in May and June	15		19	
M. palustris , var. <i>semperflorens</i>	15	1 25	19	1 70
M. sylvestris , var. <i>Victoriæ</i> (<i>M. alpestris</i> , Forget-me-not)	15	1 25	19	1 70
CENOTHERA fruticosa , var. <i>major</i> . Large, deep yellow flowers. Plant 2 to 3 feet high	15	1 25	17	1 70
O. glauca (<i>O. Fraseri</i>). Large, handsome, bright yellow flowers	15		17	
O. missouriensis . Low-growing, with prostrate stems and large light yellow flowers, 2 to 4 inches wide. One of the best	20		23	
Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.				
O. serrulata . A low, western species, with yellow flowers	10	1 00	12	1 20
OXALIS violacea (Violet Wood-sorrel). A small plant from a bulbous root, 5 to 9 inches high, bearing in umbels several violet-shaded flowers in May and June	10		11	
OXYTROPIS Lambertii . A plant of the Pea family, 6 to 12 inches high, bearing in good-sized spikes or racemes pretty white or rose-purple flowers. It comes from Colorado, and has proved quite hardy in Vermont	15		17	
PÆONIA albiflora (<i>P. chinensis</i>).—				

CHINESE PÆONIAS.

(*Pæonia albiflora*.)

Chinese Pæonias.

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—			—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Arthur. Pale pink	\$0 20	\$2 40	\$0 25	\$3 00	De Candolle. Pale red	\$0 45		\$0 50	
Rubicunda albo marginata. Pink and white	20	2 40	25	3 00	Caroline Allain. Pink	45		50	
Double Dark Red	20	2 40	25	3 00	August Mieliez. Pale red and blush	45		50	
Double White	40		45		Professor Morren. Pale pink	45		50	
Double Rose	30		35		Faubert	45		50	
Prince of Salm Dyck. Pale pink	45		50		Rose de Cendbrugge. Pink	45		50	
Mutabilis. Pale red	45		50		Thorbecki. Red; very handsome	45		50	
Duchess of Orleans. Pale red and blush	45		50						

I will furnish 25 choice Pæonias, my selection, all double, for \$3.75.

Few hardy herbaceous plants are so suited to any position in garden or grounds as the Pæonia. The gorgeous display of flowers in their season is very effective, and the dark green foliage at all times is attractive. What better frontage for shrubberies, or in fact for any large plantation, than Pæonias? They are also well suited to massing in beds by themselves. Give the borders or beds a deep and thorough spading; yes, trench the ground, working in a liberal supply of the best decomposed manure, and again a top dressing of the same in spring. Avoid planting too deep; an inch or so of soil over the buds is sufficient. Don't expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in their growth, but after a couple of seasons, if they have been well cared for, you will have no reason for regretting the extra pains in setting. They bloom in June.

	Not prepaid—		Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
PÆONIA officinalis	\$0 25		\$0 35	
PANSIES. See <i>Viola tricolor</i> .				

PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). White, reddish orange, or common golden yellow flowers. Very hardy, and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil. May to November . . .

. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . . 12 \$1 10 15 \$1 30

P. —, var. rosea. A form with rose or white flowers; more dwarf, and of a more delicate tint and structure; charming 15 18

P. orientale (Royal Scarlet). Is a fine, hardy perennial, having great red flowers with dark center

. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . . 20 23

P. pilosum 20 23

PARNASSIA asarifolia. Has large, nearly white flowers, and large, kidney-shaped leaves 12 1 00 14 1 15

P. caroliniana (Grass of Parnassus). Has pretty white flowers on stems of good length. It needs considerable moisture, and prefers a sandy soil . . 12 1 10 14 1 20

PENTSTEMON. This genus comprises a large number of variously colored flowers. Few genera among the popular hardy perennials afford a greater number that are so attractive. Their natural gracefulness, variety of colors and great abundance of flowers make them useful in many places. They like a sandy soil with leaf-mold intermixed, and plenty of moisture in summer. But in winter good drainage is essential. Though hardy as a rule, too much frost with an excess of moisture in winter seems to be fatal to most of this genus.

P. acuminatis. Lilac or violet flowers in July; stem erect, about a foot high. One of the best

. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . . 20 22

P. confertus 20 22

P. diffusus. Showy, purple flowers in dense cymelets. Sept. . Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 10 20 1 35

P. glaber. Six to 12 inches high, with violet-blue flowers. A very attractive species . . 20 22

P. laevigatus (*P. digitalis*). A plant common on moist grounds in the western states. When taken into the more favored soil of a garden, it attains a much larger size. Indeed, one would hardly know a strong garden plant after becoming familiar with it in its wild state. Though not so showy as some its flowers are quite abundant, nearly white; a trifle more than an inch in length. Moist, sandy soil is its choice. June 10 1 00 13 1 30

P. ovatus. Purplish blue flowers in July 20 23

P. secundiflorus 20 23



Papaver orientale.



Pentstemon glaber.



Phlox paniculata.

PENTSTEMON grandiflorus. (Not prepaid) (Prepaid)

One of the finest of all the Pentstemons, attracting attention in all collections of hardy flowers. It is a distinct, tall-growing species, with thick leaves and large, showy, purple flowers. The latter are produced in abundance, and are showier than those of any other "Beard-tongue." June

. . . Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. . \$0 15 \$1 25 \$0 18 \$1 50

P. pubescens. A shorter native species, with partly reclining stems of light violet-purple flowers June 12 1 10 15 1 35

PHLOX. Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species, like *P. subulata* and its varieties, are useful in rockwork. The taller sorts of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata* give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most staple of garden perennials. As a rule, all are among the easiest plants to grow

P. divaricata. Pale lilac or blue flowers 12 1 15 15 1 35

P. frondosa [*P. subulata*, according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct]. A vigorous form of *P. subulata*, with lilac-rose flowers 15 20

P. —, var. "Anne Crozy." A fine pure white variety of medium height; one of the best. August and September 20 1 60 23 2 00

P. —, var. "Resplendens." Has cherry-red flowers; a most striking and beautiful species. August and September 25 28

Various Mixed Varieties. A great variety of colors. August to October 15 1 35 18 1 60

PHLOX paniculata. Tall, with purple flowers. August to September 12 1 00 15 1 25

P. maculata. Pink, pale pink, or lilac flowers; does well in shade. August to September 15 1 15 18 1 40

P. pilosa. A pretty native, common in some states along the borders of thickets. 12 to 16 inches high; slender; flowers purple or rosy red 15 1 25 18 1 45

P. reptans. A handsome low-growing species, forming dense beds which, when in bloom, display a solid sheet of rosy red flowers. One of the best of the low-growing species. May to June 15 1 35 18 1 55

P. subulata (Ground, or Moss Pink). Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers of various shades, from pure white to rosy red. May and June. 15 18

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Chinese Bell-Flower). Six to 15 inches high. Large, solitary white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches. China and Japan Summer Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 12 1 10 15 1 30

P. —, var. album 25 30

P. —, var. autumnale. This form is later in blooming. August and September. 25 28

P. Mariesii. A recently introduced form of the preceding, with shorter stems and larger flowers. July and August Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 15 1 25 18 1 55

PLUMBAGO larpendæ. Close terminal heads of violet flowers in October. Stems slender, about a foot high. Fine hardy perennial 12 15

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum (Wild Mandrake). Is another good plant for shade. The flower is pure white, or nearly so, of good size, but often hidden by the foliage. It has large round, lobed, peltate leaves 12 1 15 15 1 35

POLEMONIUM cæruleum (Greek Valerian). A fine border plant, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. May and June Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 15 20

P. grandiflorum 15 20

P. himalayense. Large blue flowers Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. . 20 25

P. humile (*P. pulchellum*) 15 20

P. reptans. Loose paniced corymbs of blue, or sometimes white flowers. Plant 6 inches high, blooming in spring Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt. . 12 18

POLYGONATUM biflorum (Smaller Solomon's Seal). One of the good things for shade. Its deep green, lasting foliage makes it valuable in its place 15 18



"Snowball" Pyrethrum.



Primula Sieboldii.

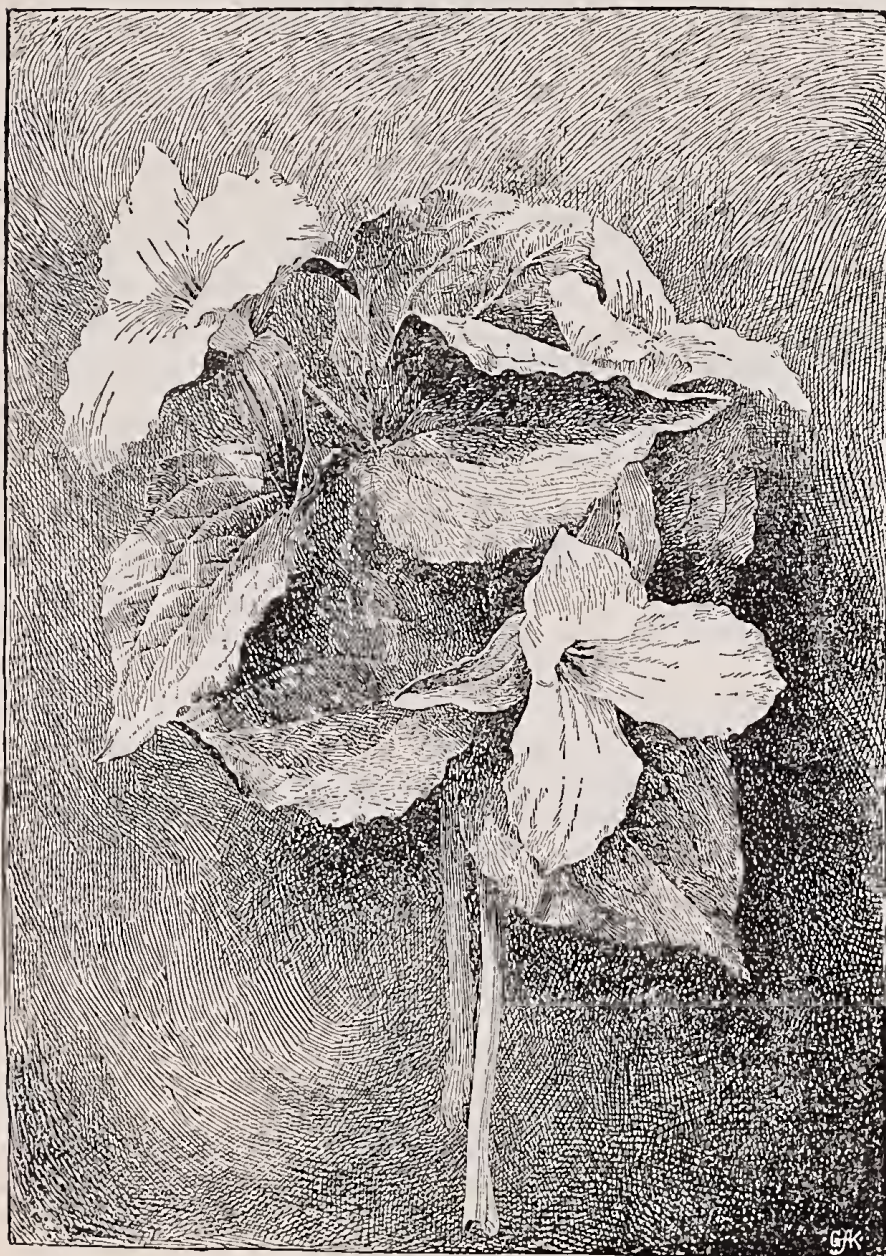
	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
POLYCONATUM giganteum (Great Solomon's Seal). Stem stout, 2 to 7 feet high	\$0 15		\$0 18	
POTENTILLA nepalense . Bright yellow flowers	15			
PRIMULA Auricula . Bright yellow	25			
<i>P. cashmeriana</i>	15			
<i>P. denticulata</i> . Small flowers, half an inch wide, in dense umbels; bright lilac. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. Native to the Himalayas. May	15	\$1 40	18	\$1 60
<i>P. Forbesii</i> . Flowers delicate rose; fine for cutting. Does well as a pot-plant	20		23	
<i>P. japonica</i> . Has variously colored flowers, from dark reddish purple to nearly white. Leaves very large. I have had very good success with this and the next, in a rather moist, partly shaded situation, with a mixture of sand and leaf-mold. June	15		18	
<i>P. officinalis</i> (Cowslip, or Palsy-wort). [<i>P. veris</i> of Lehmann and of Linnæus in part]	15			
<i>P. Sieboldii</i> . Large and showy; flowers rose and white. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.	15	1 00	18	1 30
<i>P. spectabilis</i> . Deep rosy purple flowers. Eastern Alps	20	1 50	22	1 75
<i>P. viscosa</i> , var. <i>major</i>	25		27	
<i>P. vulgaris</i> (Common Primrose). Flowers are usually pale yellow	20		22	
<i>P. Wulfeniana</i>	12	1 10	15	1 30
PULMONARIA mollis . Blue flowers in April or May. Has handsome mottled leaves. Closely allied to the genus <i>Mertensia</i> . Siberia	15		18	
PYRETHRUM caucasicum and P. hybridum . See Chrysanthemum . <i>P. Sp.</i> , var. "Snowball." Handsome double flowers. White	15	1 50	20	1 90
RAMONDIA pyrenaica (Rosette Mullein). This charming little alpine has purple flowers, and grows about 3 inches high. Well adapted to growing in fissures of rocks in shade, or as a pot plant in a cool frame. May	30		33	
RHEUM officinale . Has small greenish flowers in dense spikes. 8 to 10 feet. June.	25		28	
<i>R. palmatum</i> , var. <i>angustum</i> (Wild Rhubarb). Six feet high. Flowers in leafy panicles. June	25		35	
<i>R. undulatum</i> . A tall native of Siberia. June	25		35	
RHEXIA virginica (Meadow Beauty). Has bright purple flowers, in cymes, in July and August. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. August	10	80	11	85
RUDBECKIA laciniata . Five to 7 feet high; has large yellow flowers, with dark brown or purple centers. August	15	1 20	18	1 40
<i>R. —</i> , var. "Golden Glow." This variety is one of the finest new plants of recent introduction. Tall, with large, full double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion in late summer. Two or three plants soon make a fine clump.	12	1 00	15	1 30
<i>R. Newmanii</i> . A tall, handsome, single-flowered sort, something like <i>R. laciniata</i> , but a better plant	25		30	

		—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
RUELLIA strepens. One to 4 feet high, with blue or purple flowers in axillary clusters. Summer		\$0 20		\$0 25	
SALVIA lyrata. Ten to 20 inches high; flowers bluish purple, in a spiked raceme	12			15	
SANGUINARIA canadensis (Bloodroot). Has very pretty white flowers, in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large heart-shaped leaves, which remain until nearly autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner	10	\$0 80		11	\$0 90
SAPONARIA ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). A very pretty trailing perennial, with an abundance of rose-purple flowers. Very useful in rockwork, or to mass in the border, where a good bed will show a solid mass of color in its season. Switzerland and Italy. June	12	1 00		14	1 15
SCUTELLARIA alpina	15			18	
SEDUM. A very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy and natives of temperate or frigid regions. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue, usually in cymes, but occasionally axillary. The following are hardy, and of easy culture on any good ground.					
S. acre (Mossy Stonecrop). A pretty species for rockwork; well-known and considerably used	10	1 00		12	1 20
S. Aizoon (<i>S. Maximowiczii</i>). Flowers yellow, opening in a dense, flat, spreading cyme in late summer. Stems erect, about a foot high. Japan	15	1 10		18	1 40
S. hybridum. A low-spreading species, with yellow flowers. Fine for rockwork. June	08	60		10	90
S. maximum. Flowers white, with red spots. Stems 1 to 2 feet high; erect. Europe and Asia	15	1 10		18	1 40
S. Nevii. A fine species from the south. Flowers white, forming dense tufts or mats. Fine for edging or the rock-garden	15			18	
S. ternatum. Stems spreading; 3 to 6 inches high; flowers white. An interesting form	15			18	
SIDALCEA candida. A malvaceous plant from Colorado, with white flowers	15			18	
SILENE orientalis	15	1 10		17	1 25
S. Pumilio. Low tufted plant, with good-sized rose-purple flowers coming out around the base. June	25			28	
S. virginica (Fire Pink). Flowers deep crimson, few, and loosely cymose. About a foot high. June	15	1 10		18	1 30
SISYRINCHIUM grandiflorum. A pretty rose-flowered species from the Pacific coast; 10 or 12 inches high. Spring	10	1 00		11	1 05
SMILACINA stellata. A foot high, with dark green leaves; white flowers in a raceme; fruit striped with red. May	15	1 10		17	1 25
SPICELIA marilandica (Maryland Pink Root). Six to 18 inches high; flowers a little more than an inch long, cardinal-red outside, yellow within	15			17	
SPIRÆA Filipendula (Dropwort). Flowers white or rose outside; stem 2 to 3 feet high, grooved, erect, with a few small leaves. Tuberous-rooted herbaceous perennial. June and July. A native of Europe	12			15	
S. palmata , var. <i>elegans</i>	15			18	
S. Ulmaria , var. <i>aurea</i>	15			18	
STACHYS Betonica (<i>Belonica officinalis</i> , Bishop's-wort, or Wood Betony). Stem 6 inches to 2 feet high; reddish purple flowers. June to August. Europe.	12			15	
S. lanata. Flowers striped, in many flowered whorls; leaves thick, soft and woolly. A fine border plant. June and July	12	1 00		15	1 30
STATICE latifolia. A native of southern Russia, about a foot high; flowers blue, in slightly recurved spikes. Hardy. June	25			28	
STYLOPHORUM diphylum (Celandine Poppy). This is rather an interesting plant, a foot or so high, and bearing, in early spring, numerous light yellow flowers	15	1 15		18	1 40
THALICTRUM corynellum (<i>T. polygamum</i> , Tall Meadow Rue). A stately plant when growing in rich, moist soil. Flowers white; foliage good	15			18	



Silene.

		—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
THALICTRUM dioicum (<i>T. occidentale</i> , Early Meadow Rue). One to 2 feet high; flowers in April and May; purple. Fine delicate foliage; nice for the shady corner		\$0 10	\$1 00	\$0 13	\$1 20
T. Javanicum		15		18	
T. minus . Yellow flowers, in drooping racemes; summer. Europe		15		18	
THERMOPSIS caroliniana . A member of the Pea family; 2 feet high, with bright yellow flowers	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	20	1 50	22	1 70
T. montana . Not so showy. Flowers yellow	Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.	15	1 15	18	1 40
TIARELLA cordifolia (Foam Flower). A handsome plant in leaf and flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy white flowers, star-shaped, massed on stems well above the foliage. May	Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.	12	1 00	15	1 20
TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). A good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time it forms fine, large clumps 10 to 18 inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers		12	1 00	15	1 20
TRILLIUM (American Wood Lily, Indian Shamrock, or Three-leaved Nightshade). Early flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring, it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant it, while the bulb is dormant. Spring.					



Trillium grandiflorum.

T. cernuum. Has a small, nodding white flower, followed by a large red berried fruit. Not prepaid, 10c. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

T. erectum. The common purple-flowered kind; one of the first in bloom. Not prepaid, 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

T. erectum, var. album. Has white flowers; almost as fine as *T. grandiflorum*, with better and more durable foliage. It is a large, strong species. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

T. erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium). White flowers with purple stripes. Not prepaid, 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; prepaid, 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

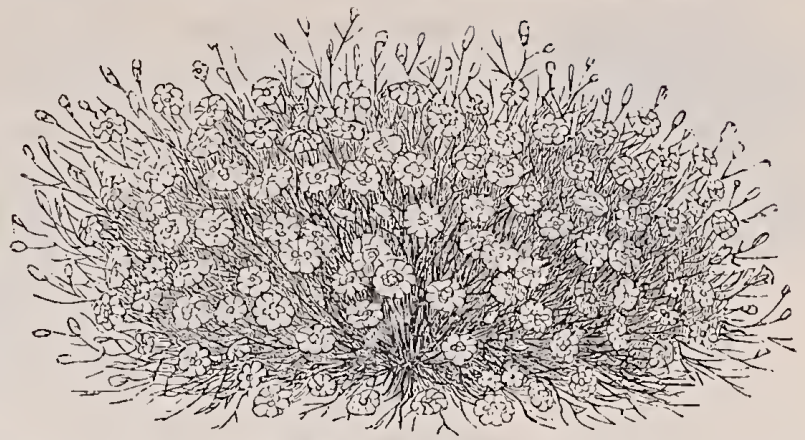
T. grandiflorum. Generally considered the best, and probably a thousand of it are sold to a hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early spring, and liking shade. Not prepaid, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; prepaid, 9c. each, 90 cts. per doz.

T. nivale. This is the smallest of the species here mentioned, and blooms first; flowers small, white. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; prepaid, 21 cts.

T. ovatum. This species from the Pacific coast is more like our eastern *T. grandiflorum* than any other. A good species with ovate leaves. Spring. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; prepaid, 16 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



Veronica spicata.



Tunica Saxifraga.

TRILLIUM petiolatum. A —Not prepaid— —Prepaid—
purple-flowered species Each Doz. Each Doz.
from Oregon. Its name comes from the long petioles of the leaf, which are quite striking. It is quite hardy, and the foliage durable. A good plant for shady situations \$0 12 \$1 10 \$0 13 \$1 20

T. recurvatum. A western species, with brown-purple

- flowers and green leaves blotched with white 15 1 20 16 1 30
- T. sessile.** The purplish flowers are of no especial beauty, but the plant has very fine large mottled leaves, and is one of the best on this account. After becoming well established it grows very large and remains green a long time 15 1 20 16 1 30
- T. —, var. Californicum.** A very fine white-flowered form from California, which seems as hardy as could be desired, and has fine leaves and flowers 20 1 35 22 1 50
- T. stylosum.** A southern species of much worth; pale rose flowers 12 1 10 13 1 20
- TROLLIUS asiaticus** (Globe Flower). Orange-yellow 20 25
- T. giganteus.** Light or greenish yellow 25 30
- TUNICA Saxifraga.** Has small pink flowers in the greatest profusion. A low perennial, with fine foliage, useful in the front border or for rockwork 10 1 00 15 1 25
- UVULARIA grandiflora** (Bellwort). Ten to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and pale yellow flowers. Spring 10 1 00 12 1 20
- VERBASCUM nigrum** (Dark Mullen). Handsome bright yellow or white flowers in June. Plant 2 feet high. Western Asia 12 1 10 15 1 35
- V. phœniceum.** Very pretty free-growing perennials, 2 feet high; flowers purple or white. June 20 22
- VERONICA gentianoides.** Pretty racemes of pale blue flowers in May; about 18 inches high Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt. 15 1 20 18 1 40
- V. longifolia.** Two feet high; lilac flowers 12 1 10 15 1 35
- V. —, var. sessile.** A desirable form, with larger leaves and flowers 25 28
- V. spicata.** Bright blue flowers, in a dense spike. Europe 10 1 00 12 1 20
- VIOLA alpestris.** A delicate-flowered species from Switzerland, with white and yellow flowers. One of the easiest to grow, and very hardy. May to Sept. 10 1 00 12 1 15
- V. blanda.** The small, nearly white, sweet-scented Violet of our moist meadows 12 13
- V. canadensis.** The Canadian White Violet is one of the best of wild Violets. Not rarely 18 inches high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. May 10 1 00 11 1 10
- V. canina, var. Muhlenbergii.** A blue flowered species about 5 inches high 10 1 00 11 1 10
- V. palmata, var. cucullata.** Blue flowers 12 1 10 15 1 30
- V. pedata** (Bird's-foot Violet). Handsome purple-blue flowers. Likes a sandy soil. May 10 1 00 11 1 10
- V. —, var. bicolor.** In this charming variety the two upper petals are deep violet or purple, and have a velvety surface like pansy-petals; the lower ones are plain blue, like the petals of the type. May 10 1 00 11 1 10
- V. pedatifida** (= *V. delphinifolia*?). Palmately divided leaves, 5 to 7-parted; flowers violet or purple 12 1 10 13 1 20



Viola tricolor.
(Pansy.)

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
VIOLA primulifolia (Primrose-leaved). Light blue flowers	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$0 12	\$1 15
V. rostrata. (Long-beaked Violet). Pale blue and violet flowers in May	15		17	
V. striata. May and June	15		18	

PANSIES.

VIOLA tricolor (Pansy). This is one of the most generally popular of cultivated flowers. Easy of culture in most any garden soil, it prefers a cool, moist bottom, and in such a place will give larger flowers. It has a longer season for blooming than most plants, beginning in early spring and continuing until frost. Mixed seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

Mixed Pansies	05	35	06	45
White-flowered	05	35	06	45
Fawn-colored	06	40	07	50
Yellow	05	35	06	45
VICIA tenuifolia. Pretty trailing vine, with dark green foliage and nearly white flowers	20		25	
YUCCA angustifolia (Pursh). A handsome and hardy species, having shorter and narrower leaves than the following. These number 100 or more in a dense, rigid rosette near the ground; flowers greenish outside, 2 to 2½ inches long; 30 to 40 in a terminal raceme	15	1 50	20	2 00
Y. filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass). Four to 8 feet high when in flower. Leaves form a rosette at the base 1 to 2 feet long; flowers in long, branching panicles, creamy white; often 200 on one plant. Is well suited to city dooryards or for the lawn	20		25	
ZYCADENUS muscætoxicum (<i>Amianthium muscætoxicum</i> , Fly Poison). Handsome racemose heads of white flowers in June	15		17	

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS.

This charming group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. The Cypripediums, for example, are among them. They are very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing well have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat, where nature has placed them, is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our gardens—a treat well worth its cost. The Cypripediums and some others are suited to pot-culture, and, with now and then an exception, force well.

TREATMENT.

- w** Means plenty of moisture, in peat and loam and in the shade; answer very well for bog-plants.
x Means always moist loam, peat and leaf-mold; well-drained, shady situations.
z Means good yellow, sandy loam, leaf-mold, partly shaded and moderately moist.

APLECTRUM hyemale (Adam and Eve, or Putty Root—**z**). One of our native Orchids, which is not so showy as some, but quite interesting on account of its manner of growth. The root is composed of two or more connected bulbs, from which comes, late in autumn, a single dark green leaf. This lasts until the next spring, and dies down about the time of flowering, or soon after; very hardy. The flowers are borne on stems about a foot high. They are greenish brown, flecked with white and purple; more curious than showy. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

CALYPSO borealis. One of the most charming little Orchids, native to cool and old cedar swamps. It can only be grown in pots or cool frames, and would bloom but once under cultivation. My plants came from Oregon, where they are very common. Early spring. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; prepaid, 21 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

CYPRIPEDIUM arietinum (Ram's-head Lady's-slipper—**w**). A pretty little native of our northern swamps, growing among and under evergreens. Petals and sepals brown; lip veined with white and red. Needs well-drained, moist and sandy soil, in shade; a mixture of peat is beneficial. Autumn delivery. June. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; prepaid, 23 cts.

- CYPRIPEDIUM candidum** (Small White Lady's-slipper—x). A rare native (Not prepaid—Prepaid—) species, nearly a foot high, with single flowers; white and greenish white. Each Doz. Each Doz.
June \$0 25 \$0 26
- C. humile** (*C. acaule*, Stemless Lady-slipper—x). This is another handsome native, producing beautiful rose flowers 2 inches in length. Stems 6 to 8 inches high. Suited to well-drained fissures of rock-work 15 \$1 25 18 \$1 45
- C. montanum** (*C. occidentale*—z). This is one of the most delicate and charming Orchids, and though not hardy here without covering, it may be easily protected by a covering of leaves. Any good garden soil which suits the common *C. pubescens* will suit this species. Flowers purple and white. June . . 25 1 50 27 1 65
- C. parviflorum** (Small Yellow Lady's-slipper—w, x, or z). One of the best native Orchids. Six to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. Fine for permanent planting. May and June 15 1 25 17 1 40
- C. pubescens** (Large Yellow Lady's-slipper—w, x, or z). Resembles *C. parviflorum*, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. I would recommend this plant as one of the easiest to manage, and as one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. May and June 15 1 25 17 1 50
- C. spectabile** (Showy Lady's-slipper—w). This is the grandest of all Terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. As well suited for forcing in peat as for out-of-doors, in a moist, shaded situation. Plants will bloom the first year. June . 20 23



Cypripedium humile (*C. acaule*).

GOODYERA Menziesii. Large mottled leaves; flowers white. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; prepaid, 28 cts. each.

G. pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base, from which springs a stalk a foot or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 18 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

LIPARIS liliifolia (Twayblade—z). Three or 4 inches high, with light green leaves and a short raceme of purple flowers. Fine for moist, shaded banks. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 11 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

L. Læsellii. Not prepaid, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, 11 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

SPIRANTHES cernua (Lady's-tresses). Stem 7 to 15 inches high, leafy at base. Flowers in a dense oblong spike; white and fragrant. It likes moist, sandy soil. August. Not prepaid, 12c. each, \$1.10 per doz.; prepaid, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

TIPULARIA discolor (Crane-fly Orchis). Somewhat like *aplectrum* in habit. Leaves purplish green, coming in late autumn; scape 10 to 15 inches high; flowers green, tinged with purple. A curiously pretty plant. Summer. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; prepaid, 18 cts. each.

TENDER PLANTS.

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and after being well dried the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.

BESSERA elegans (Mexican Coral Drop). Its coral-like flowers are in (Not prepaid—Prepaid—) umbels, bell-shaped, 10 to 15 per plant. Stem 1 to 2 feet high. Needs dry, Each Doz. Each Doz. sandy or gravelly soil and sun \$0 06 \$0 50 \$0 07 \$0 55



Gladiolus.

DAHLIA variabilis. Flowers double, of various shades 10 1 00 15 1 40

GLADIOLUS. This is a very useful class of bulbs for spring planting, from the fact that the flowers are not only among the most showy in their season, but also because by making a succession of plantings the season may be prolonged until frost. Some of the later hybrid sorts are exquisitely delicate in their rich tints. They are most effective when massed among plants of similar character. They alternate with cannas very nicely, or with hybrid phloxes, roses or dahlias. They like a deep, rich soil and sheltered position. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil, but not allowed, in its fresh state, to come in contact with the bulbs, as it causes them to decay. August.

Childsii 08 60 10 80

Fine Mixed. A mixture of most of the more showy kinds, with many of the most delicate colors 05 40 07 50

Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. 05 35 06 45

Pink and Rose Shades 05 35 06 45

Scarlet and Red Shades 05 35 06 45

Striped and Variegated Shades 05 35 06 45

White and Light Shades. In this lot are most of the better light- and white-flowered sorts 05 35 06 45

Yellow and Orange Shades 05 40 06 50

MILLA biflora (Mexican Star-flower). A fine Mexican summer-flowering bulb. A group is almost invariably in bloom after the middle of summer until frost. Flowers waxen white, star-shaped, 2 inches wide; durable, slightly fragrant.

August and September 08 50 09 55



Tritonia crocosmiflora.

TIGRIDIA (Tiger flower). A Mexican plant of great beauty. The individual blooms are of short duration, but they continue to come for a long time, so that a dozen bulbs or so will give a continuous display for many days. Winter in a dry, warm place. August.

T. Pavonia aurea. New; golden yellow flowers 08 09

T. —, var. conchiflora. Has nankeen-yellow flowers 05 40 06 50

T. —, var. liliacea. Has crimson-magenta flowers; very beautiful. A fine old clump opens dozens of unique blossoms daily, and keeps up the display a long while 05 40 06 45

T. —, var. Scarlet. Has deep scarlet flowers 05 40 06 50

T. —, var. White. Has white flowers, spotted within 06 45 07 50

TRITONIA crocosmiflora. Flowers orange-scarlet; very pretty. August and Sept. 06 50 08 60



Aspidium Filix-mas.



Aspidium spinulosum. (See page 36.)

HARDY FERNS.

We are told that there are about 2,500 species of Ferns in the whole world, but when we learn how few of this large number are found in cold countries, in localities subject to the low degrees of temperature that our New England states are, we see at once that it is only a small portion that can ever be of value here for outdoor culture. But of this comparative few, many are very fine decorative species, and with 40 to 45 kinds to choose from, a very good showing may be had of Ferns that can be established in many places where nothing now grows. They like shade, and where grass cannot be made to live for want of light, these handsome foliage plants often thrive. It is necessary to give them a good, dark soil, say a mixture of sand, leaf-mold and turf loam, and also to have the soil moist about their roots, with perfect drainage. A shady corner under a maple tree, whose roots reach every point for a long distance in all directions, would not be a very good place to set Ferns—better place them all in full sun; but this sort of shade is not the only shade to be found around most homes. When leaf-mold is not to be had, a well decayed peat will take its place, or a fine chip dirt, well decayed, is excellent. Ferns do well set in spring, but they may be set in midsummer by cutting back the fronds, and will so establish themselves before winter as to make a fine showing the following year. The rockery is a very proper place for many Ferns. Indeed, it is the only place for some, if we would give them the same sort of home that they have when growing wild. They grow stronger and more beautiful yearly.

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
ADIANTUM pedatum , or Maiden-hair Fern . One of the most popular species of hardy sorts. It makes a good pot plant, and is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade, and also in the sun	\$0 15	\$1 10	\$0 18	\$1 40
ASPIDIUM aculeatum , var. Braunii . Comes from the shaded brooksides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts	20	1 50	23	1 80
A. acrostichoides (Christmas, or Dagger Fern). A widely known species; its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps	12	1 05	15	1 30
A. Boottii . I have a good opinion of this Fern as one to be depended upon in more varieties of soil than most species. It is a handsome plant, and attains 2 feet or more when in good, moist soil	15	1 15	18	1 35
A. cristatum . A small, narrow-fronded plant which grows in moist meadows and swamps, but more commonly around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. It makes one of the best plants in cultivation	15	1 15	16	1 25
A. —, var. Clintonianum . A much larger plant than the true type of <i>A. cristatum</i> ; attains a height of 4 feet when grown under the most favorable conditions. It is usually found in shade	15	1 15	18	1 35
A. Filix-mas . Is a large, well-shaped Fern, fronds growing in a circle, like those of the Ostrich Fern. One of the taller class, and one of the best	25		30	
A. —, var. Barnesii	30		35	

	Not prepaid		Prepaid	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
ASPIDIUM Goldianum (Goldie's Wood Fern). Not rarely attains a height of 4 feet in its natural home. It is one of the finest Aspidiums. Moist, well-drained, loamy soil is good for it	\$0 20	\$1 65	\$0 23	\$2 05
A. marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). Quite common on rocky hillsides. Its large, light green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. Nice for the rockery or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown	12	1 00	15	1 25
A. munitum . Comes from the Pacific coast, and much resembles in outline the Christmas Fern. It is not so valuable as a hardy species as that, but may be grown with good success in New England, if sheltered from the warm winter weather by a light covering of hay or straw	20		22	
A. Noveboracense . Of medium size and more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot.	10	1 00	12	1 15
A. spinulosum , and its variety, A. intermedium , make fine plants for any corner where they may be made to grow. Their fronds are 1½ feet high by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very handsome	10	1 00	12	1 15
A. spinulosum , var. dilatatum . A wider form from the mountains	30		35	
A. thelypteris . Varies much on different soils. Fronds are about 2 feet high, long and narrow	10	1 00	12	1 15
ASPLENIUM angustifolium . A fine, tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often attaining a height of 3 feet. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil	12	1 25	15	1 50
A. eburneum . Usually 9 to 15 inches high when fairly established. A fine little Fern, with narrow evergreen fronds, found on rocky soil	10	1 00	12	1 10
A. Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). Has a larger number of cultivated forms in Europe than any of our common Ferns. One to 3 feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade or sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist	15	1 15	18	1 35
A. montanum . A small species, 2 to 4 inches high	12		13	
A. plinnatifidum . Three to 5 inches high. A rare species, somewhat resembling the Walking-leaf	20		22	
A. thelypteroides (Common Silver Spleenwort). Attains a height of 3 feet, and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide. It is one of the Ferns which grow alone, if in good, moist soil	12	1 00	15	1 10
A. Trichomanes . A low, delicate little Fern, 3 to 5 inches high, growing in dense tufts. Well suited to sheltered pockets of the rockery	15		18	
CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus . See <i>Scolopendrium rhizophyllum</i> .				
CHEILANTHES vestita . A pretty Fern, 6 to 12 inches high	15	1 25	18	1 50
CRYPTOGRAMME acrostichoides . An Oregon Fern that has proved quite hardy here with a thin covering to shield it from the winter sun. It is a pretty plant, about 3 inches high	12	1 10	13	1 15
CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bladder Fern). Its fronds are not rarely 2 feet long, but quite narrow. It is widest at the bottom and tapers to a narrow point at the top	10	1 00	11	1 10
C. fragilis . A very frail little Fern, common on the face of dry cliffs	10	1 00	11	1 08
DICKSONIA punctilobula (<i>D. pilosiuscula</i> , Hay-scented Fern).	15	1 00	18	1 25
LYCIDIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). Does well in a good, moist, sandy loam outside, but in many soils it will fail, and when it has been set where it seems not to thrive, it had better be taken in and treated to pot culture.	25		28	
ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). A common plant in moist ground; though nice to establish in some places, I do not consider it as good as many others	10	1 00	12	1 15



Osmunda regalis. (See opposite page.)

Very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best

		—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
		Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
ONOCLEA Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). One of the most stately, and one of the best for cultivation. Not rarely 4 feet high, with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle, forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frost kills the fronds. It likes to be shaded part of the day, and will stand considerable moisture if no stagnation comes from it					
		\$0 15	\$1 25	\$0 18	\$1 55
OSMUNDA. The Osmundas are a grand group of large, tall-growing Ferns, which, when established in the right soils and locations, make fine plants. <i>O. regalis</i> and <i>O. cinnamomea</i> grow in more moisture, as a rule, than <i>O. Claytoniana</i> , but with good treatment and an intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefit comes from the planting of these species. After they are established, much handsomer fronds will appear.					
O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern)		20	1 50	25	1 95
O. Claytoniana (Clayton's Flowering Fern)		20	1 50	25	1 95
O. regalis (Royal Fern)		15	1 30	18	1 60
PELLÆA atropurpurea. Six to 12 inches high. A Fern for the crevices of shaded rocks and walls. It will probably not succeed in any ordinary soil, but would be useful to establish in a few places					
		15		16	
P. gracilis. Needs limestone in soil and shade. A delicate little Fern, that must have careful treatment in the way of imitating its natural surroundings					
		15		16	
POLYPODIUM Dryopteris (<i>Phegopteris Dryopteris</i> , Oak Fern). Smallest of the three Beech Ferns, and a handsome little plant. Delights in rotten wood, and is often found on rotten, mossy logs in deep shade					
		15		17	
P. hexagonopterum (<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i> , Hexagon Beech Fern). Broader fronds; very delicate and pretty. Grows in any good, moist soil, where it will not get too dry and still have drainage					
		12	1 15	15	1 30
P. Phegopteris (<i>Phegopteris polypodioides</i> , Common Beech Fern). Common in mountainous regions where it has moisture and partial shade					
		15	1 10	17	1 20
P. vulgare (Common Polypody). A handsome evergreen species, which grows on rocky cliffs, not too dry but with a little sun					
		12	1 00	14	1 25
SCOLOPENDRIUM rhizophyllum (<i>Camptosorus rhizophyllum</i> , Walking Leaf). Is found on the margins of shaded cliffs or rocks, where the leaf-mold has formed a good, black soil, and is always shaded. Where such locations can be imitated, it is a good plant					
		15	1 10		
S. vulgare (Hart's Tongue). Is found in only one or two places in the United States, but in England and other portions of Europe it is quite common. It does very well here, and will attain a good size in moist, loamy soil					
		25	2 00	28	2 25
WOODSIA ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). Grows on dry, exposed rocks, forming large tufts, and is a pretty Fern, only 5 to 6 inches high					
		15	1 00	18	1 20
W. obtusa. Has fronds a little wider than <i>W. ilvensis</i> . Easily managed					
		10	1 00	12	1 20
WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Netted Chain Fern). 12 to 18 inches high					
		20	1 35	22	1 55
W. virginica (Virginian Chain Fern). Grows in wet bogs and swamps. Needs more moisture than most Ferns					
		15	1 25	18	1 50

COLLECTION OF HARDY FERNS, MY SELECTION. Twelve distinct species, suited to rock-work: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5. Twelve distinct species of taller-growing kinds, suited to the shady corner, for level culture: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5.

ROSES.

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such soils as these, an artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches, just before winter. In spring this should be removed, and the plants cut back as far as they are killed. Even the tender greenhouse Roses may be grown outside in this way.

GROUP I.—SPECIES.

ROSA alpina. 30 cts.

R. blanda. One to 3 feet high; flowers almost or quite white; a native of rocky banks and shores. Plants about 18 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

*Rosa rugosa.*

ROSES (Group I.—Species), continued.

ROSA carolina. See *R. humilis*.**R. cinnamomea**, var. *flore pleno* (Cinnamon Rose). Double; has a rich, spicy fragrance. 15 cts.**R. humilis** (*R. carolina*, Bog or Swamp Rose). One to 7 feet high, with pretty pink flowers in July, followed by red fruit. Hardy, and will live in wet or dry soil. [The *R. lucida* of some horticulturists, but incorrectly.] Good, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.**R. Luciae** (*R. Wichuraiana*). A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. Flowers single, white. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 per doz.**R. multiflora.** A many-flowered white or pink, pretty native of China and Japan, blooming in June. Fruit bright red. Hardy with me. It is said to attain a height of 12 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.**R. rubiginosa** (Sweetbrier, or Eglantine). Handsome, single flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.**R. rugosa** (Wrinkled-leaved Rose). A very desirable and hardy species from Japan, with large, solitary, red or sometimes white flowers, coming in long succession. Indeed, it is not rare to see ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Fruit large, orange-red to red; handsome in autumn. 25 cts. each; small plants, a foot high, by post prepaid, 15 cts. each.**R. rugosa**, var. *alba*. 25 cts.**R. —**, var. *rubra*. Flowers single; good size; foliage distinct. 25 cts.**R. Wichuraiana.** See *R. Luciae*.

GROUP II.—HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES.

Anna de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers. Plant of good habit and vigor. 35c.**Anna Maria** (Climber). Flowers double, in clusters; rosy carmine, shaded pink. 45 cts.**Baltimore Belle** (Climber). Flowers large, compact and fine; of pale bluish color. Very double and in clusters. 45 cts.**Crimson Rambler** (Climber). Glowing crimson flowers and dark, glossy foliage. One of the finest; quite hardy. 40 and 50 cts.**Dundee Rambler.** Strong-growing. 40 cts.**General Jacqueminot.** Fragrant, large, showy flowers of bright, velvety crimson; very handsome and rich in color. 35 cts.**Magna Charta.** Handsome pink flowers in June; large, fragrant, hardy. 35 cts.**Madame Plantier.** Flowers large, very double, pure white, borne in large clusters in June. One of the best of hardy Roses. 35c. each, \$3.25 per doz.**Marchioness of Londonderry.** A very fine, large, double, white, hardy Rose of great beauty. Needs protection in this climate; not so vigorous as some. 50 cts.**Paul Neyron.** Flowers very large, clear, deep rose; very double, and probably the largest of its class. 40 cts.**Pink Rambler.** 40 cts.**Prairie Belle.** This is one of the hardiest and most beautiful Climbing Roses. Its flowers are large, globular, very double, and a beautiful bright pink. 25 cts.**Queen of Belgians.** 25 cts.**Queen of the Prairies.** 25 cts.**Russell's Cottage.** Flowers dark crimson; very double and full; a great bloomer. Has proven to be one of the hardiest. 25 cts. each, \$2.35 per doz.**Ulrich Brunner.** A bright, cherry-red Rose. 35c.**White Rambler.** 40 cts.**Yellow Rambler.** 40 cts.

R. LUCIAE (R. WICHURAIANA) HYBRID ROSES.

A new race of hardy double and single Memorial Roses. They are fast growers and have good, healthy foliage.

Manda's Triumph. Flowers double, white, fragrant.**Universal Favorite.** Light pink, double, very fragrant flowers.**South Orange Perfection.** Flowers double, soft bluish, turning white. A free bloomer.**Pink Roamer.** This single-flowered form shows traces of Eglantine blood. It is exquisitely fragrant, and its pink flowers have a large silvery white center and orange stamens.

Price 50 cts. each, or the set for \$1.75.



A Branch of Bittersweet,
Celastrus scandens.

VINES, TRAILERS AND CLIMBERS.

AKEBIA quinata. A handsome twining vine. Pretty when trained to a trellis or when rambling over other shrubs. The fragrant, purplish brown flowers are in axillary racemes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.; prepaid by mail, 20 cts.

AMPELOPSIS. See *Vitis*.

APIOS tuberosa (Wild Bean). A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; by mail, 55 cts. per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves; flowers shaped like a pipe; purple and green. 35 cts. each; by mail, 45 cts. each.

CELASTRUS scandens (Bittersweet). A handsome twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome, orange-colored fruit. Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps or any similar object. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts.

CLEMATIS coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A fine southern species, with scarlet flowers. [*C. Viorna* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct.] 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; by mail, 20 cts.

C. crispa. This is a southern species, with large, light purple or lavender flowers. One of the best. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; by mail, 20 cts.

C. Flammula. A vigorous climber, with white flowers; from the south of Europe; fragrant. 15 cts. each; by mail, 18 cts.

C. florida, var. **Countess of Lovelace.** One of the finest. Flowers bluish lilac. 60 cts. each; by mail, 70 cts.

C. graveolens. A small, hardy, climbing species from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size; the only yellow-flowered Clematis. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts.

C. hybrid, Edouard Andre. Bright red, of a velvety color; free bloomer. 60 cts. each; by mail, 70 cts.

C. Jackmanni. Very handsome, large, dark purple flowers. A general favorite in the genus; is the showiest and handsomest of all. 40 cts. each; by mail, 50 cts.

C. —, var. alba. 50 cts. each; by mail, 60 cts.

C. lanuginosa, var. **alba.** Pure white flowers; a very charming plant. 60 cts. each; by mail, 70 cts.

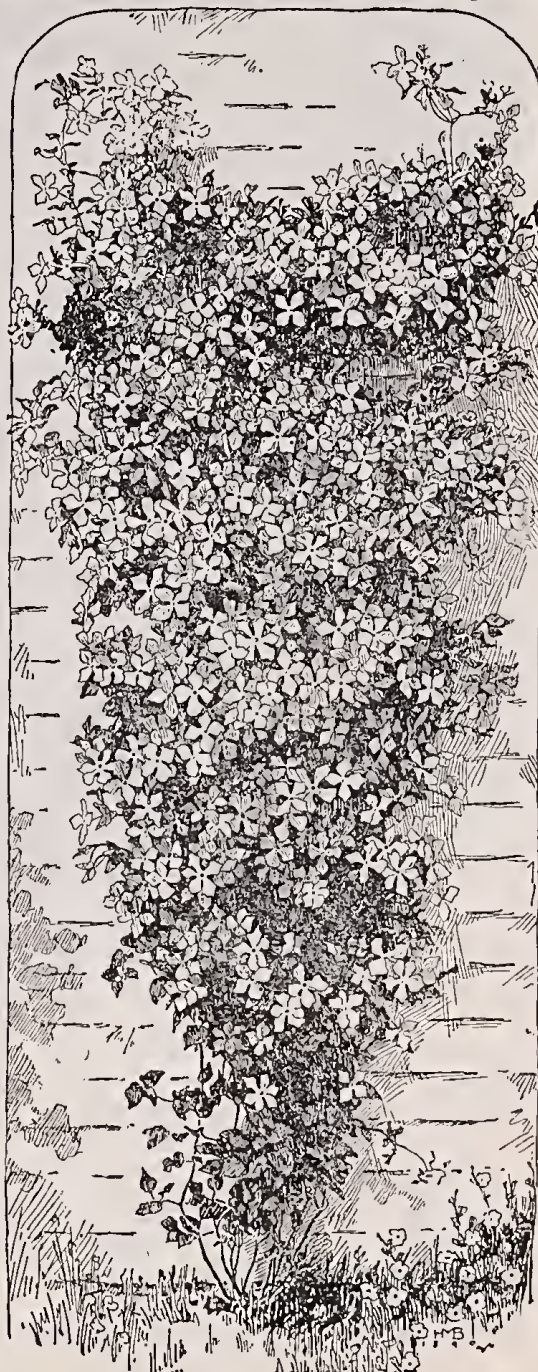
C. —, var. Henryi. Large white flowers. 60 cts. each; by mail, 70 cts.

C. —, var. Lady Londesborough. This variety has been tested at Jackson, New Hampshire, and is one of the best of the large flowered kinds for cold and exposed situations. Flowers delicate silvery grey, with white stripes down each petal; stamens stained with pink. May and June. 65 cts.

C. paniculata. One of the handsomest species in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with white, fragrant flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25 cts. each; by mail, 30 cts.

C. Viorna (Leather-flower). Flowers are large, drooping, purple-yellow inside. A hardy native. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts.

C. virginiana (Virgin's Bower). 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Clematis Jackmanni.

CLEMATIS Vitalba (White Vine). Sometimes called Traveler's Joy. Flowers white, sweet-scented; fruit tailed. A hardy species from Europe and western Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; by mail, 25c.

C. Viticella (Vine Bower). Flowers large, drooping; blue, purple or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. 20 cts. each; by mail, 30c.

DIOSCOREA villosa (Wild Yam). Interesting when in fruit, chiefly on account of its queer seeds. Twines on bushes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

HUMULUS Lupulus (Common Hop Vine). Very useful for covering bowers, or any place where the covering is not necessary for winter. It can be planted to run among shrubbery, or in any place where a vine in summer is desired. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 13 cts.

LINNÆA borealis (Twin Flower). A trailing and creeping evergreen of slender habit, growing in bogs and mossy woods and bearing its delicate purple or pale pink flowers in pairs. It delights in the soil of a rotten mossy log into which its fibrous roots penetrate. It needs partial shade and a moist soil, with peat or leaf-mold. 15c. each; by mail, 18c.

LONICERA belgica (Dutch Honeysuckle). Reliable as to hardiness. It has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.; by mail, 30 cts.

L. glauca (*L. parviflora*). A twining bush with greenish yellow or purple flowers. 3 to 5 feet high. 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; by mail, 25 cts.

L. Halleana (Hall's Honeysuckle). This would be one of the best if it were hardy, but it kills back to the roots here in severe winters. It is a fast and tall grower, with handsome flowers and foliage; flowers yellow and white. 25 cts.

L. hirsuta (Hairy Honeysuckle). A rather high twiner, with orange-yellow flowers in July. Leaves rather coarse and hairy. 15 cts. each; by mail, 18 cts.

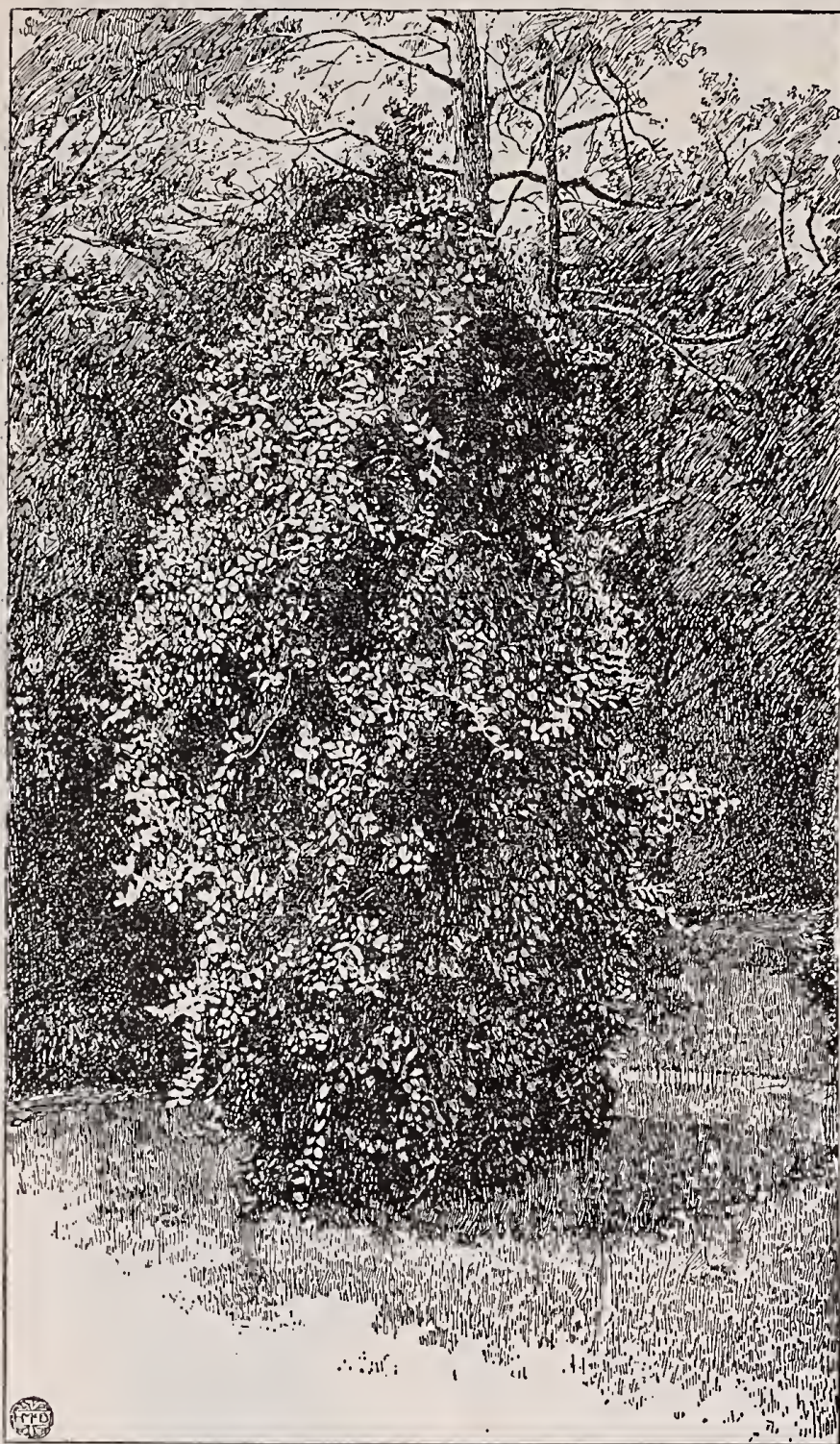
L. Sp. — (Scarlet Honeysuckle). I have been cataloguing this under the name *L. punicea*, which is incorrect, though I had bought it for this. The best hardy Honeysuckle for this severe climate. Its showy scarlet flowers are borne in pairs and in profusion. I have never seen it killed back in winter. 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.; by mail, 28 cts.

L. Sullivantii. This one kills back a little in the hardest winters. 15c. each; by mail, 20c.

LYCIUM chinense (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A desirable hardy climber, which is very handsome when covered with its scarlet fruit in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; by mail, 25 cts.

MENISPERMUM canadense (Moon Seed). A climbing, woody vine, nice for damp, shaded places. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

MITCHELLA repens (Partridge Berry). A small trailing evergreen, scarcely woody, with small, roundish, evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, followed by the scarlet fruit, which lasts through the winter. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Lonicera Halleana.

RUBUS hispida (Running Swamp Blackberry). A rather pretty trailer, with reddish purple foliage in autumn. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 15 cts.

TECOMA radicans (*Bignonia radicans*, Trumpet Creeper). This species has orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 22 cts.

VANCOUVERIA hexandra. A very desirable little trailer, native to Oregon and Washington. It has handsome six-sided leaves and delicate waxen white flowers about half an inch wide. It is a fine hardy plant to grow in shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 18 cts.

VINCA minor, var. *cærulea* (Periwinkle). Pretty little half-shrubby plant, prostrate stems and dark evergreen leaves. A native of Europe. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

VITIS cordifolia. Nice plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts.

V. hederacea (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Virginia Creeper, or American Woodbine). This fine native is too well known to need detailed

description. It is perfectly hardy and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; prepaid, by mail, 20 cts.

V. inconstans (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*, Boston, or Japan Ampelopsis). Clings closely to wood or stone-work; colors beautifully in autumn. 15 cts. each; prepaid, by mail, 20 cts.

V. riparia (Common Frost Grape). Fine for covering unsightly objects. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts.

WISTARIA chinensis (Chinese Kidney Bean Tree). Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

W. magnifica. Flowers odorous, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long; light blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

W. speciosa (*W. frutescens*). 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

SHRUBS AND TREES.

We do not charge for boxing and packing when the stock ordered is less than 3½ feet, if the order amounts to \$3 and more. But for taller stock, and for less than \$3 worth, we must charge the actual cost. If stock is to be shipped in a box, we must make the box; if it is to be put into a light bale for express, it requires not only considerable time but burlap to cover. The charges will cover only actual cost, which will not be over 75 cts. per bale, or actual cost for lumber and time for making, if a box is required. For stock less than 3½ feet long we can buy boxes quite reasonably, so that on such orders we do not charge for packing. We pack all such stock in such a manner as to insure its reaching its destination in a perfectly fresh condition. Though we advise all to plant this class of stock as early as possible, we have taken up trees in full leaf, shipped them over 200 miles, and every one lived. We will not agree to replace stock when ordered so late.

ALL GOOD, HEALTHY, NURSERY-GROWN STOCK.

Can furnish certificate of inspection of stock to those who desire it.

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir). A slender tree, rather rapid in growth. Twelve to 18 inches. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

ACER campestre (Common Maple of Britain). A small tree, with rough bark, growing about 20 feet high. About 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. dasycarpum (White or Silver Maple). This fine ornamental tree is found growing along river banks, and in moist clay is a rapid grower. It will thrive in more places than the Sugar Maple. 5 to 8 feet, 30 cts. each; 2 to 3 feet, 12 cts.

A. —, var. **Weirii laciniatum** (Wier's Cut-leaved Maple). 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts. each.

A. Negundo. See **Negundo aceroides**.

A. pennsylvanicum (Striped Maple). This is a small and slender tree, with light green striped bark. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

A. platanoide (Norway Maple). A very ornamental and hardy species; attains a height of 50

feet; rapid in growth, needs good drainage. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. Pseudo-platanus (Mock Plane Tree, Sycamore). This fine European Maple attains a height of 30 to 60 feet. It is well adapted to exposed situations, and prefers a deep, soft soil, but is not confined to these. 3 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A. rubrum (Red or Swamp Maple). Usually a small tree, but it sometimes attains a large size. Native to swamps and moist woods. A quick grower, handsome in flower, and adapted to moist ground. 4 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 7 to 10 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. saccharinum (Sugar Maple). 6 to 7 feet, 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). Forms tall clumps. 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. tataricum (Tartarian Maple). A fine small species 20 feet high; very ornamental and quite hardy. 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.



Cornus florida.

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum (Horse-chestnut). 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

AILANTUS glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). 4 to 5 feet, 20 cts.

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). Flowers dark, bluish purple. Shrub about 6 feet high. Carolina. 3 to 5 feet, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. This charming little evergreen is only 10 to 12 inches high, with numerous small, pale pink, bell-shaped flowers. 15 cts each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

BERBERIS Neuberti. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts.

B. Thunbergii. [*B. vulgaris*, according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct.] 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). 2 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

B. —, var. purpurea. Purple-leaved form. 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

BETULA alba (European White Birch). 6 to 8 feet, 40 cts.

B. —, var. laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, 2 for 80 cts.

B. lenta (Sweet, or Aromatic Birch). 5 to 8 feet high, 30 cts.

B. nigra (Black Birch). 7 to 10 feet, 60 cts.

B. populifolia (Poplar-leaved Birch). [*B. alba* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally distinct.] 7 to 12 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Carolina Allspice). 25 cts.

CARAGANA sibirica. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts.

CASSANDRA calyculata (Leather Leaf). 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CATALPA speciosa. 5 to 8 feet, 40 cts.

C. Kämpferi. 6 feet, 50 cts.

CEANOTHUS americana (New Jersey Tea).

One to 2 feet high, with pretty panicles of white flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

C. ovatus. Fine for dry, sandy or gravelly soil. 35 cts.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button Bush).

A pretty shrub with white flowers. Nice for moist or wet ground. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CERCIS canadensis (American Judas Tree).

A small tree 10 to 20 feet high, with an abundance of small red flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 30c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CHAMÆCERASUS, var. grandiflorus roseus.

[This genus is referred to *Lonicera* by Index Kewensis.] Flowers showy in May, followed by the scarlet fruit. Bushy plants. 30 cts.

CLETHRA acuminata. 30 cts.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). See *Myrica asplenifolia*.

CORNUS alternifolia. A tall shrub, or small tree, with a peculiar flat top. Plants 1½ to 3 feet high, 20 cts.

C. Amomum (*C. sericea*, Silky Cornel). A fine stock from seed. 3 to 4 feet, 15c. each, \$1 per doz.

C. circinata (Round-leaved Cornel). A desirable plant. Good shrubs, 2 to 3 feet high, 25c.

C. florida (Flowering Dogwood). Plants about 2 feet, 20 cts.

C. paniculata (Panicked Cornel). 2-foot plants, 15 cts each, \$1 15 per doz.

C. sanguinea (Dogberry). Branches pale purple, flowers greenish white. Europe and northern Asia 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 20 per doz.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier). Reddish purple bark, a little darker than the preceding; blooms in early June. Forms good-sized clumps. 2-foot plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. A few fine clumps, 5 to 6 feet high, 25 cts.

C. tatarica (*C. sibirica*). Handsome light red bark, which makes it attractive in winter. 2 to 5-foot plants, 25 cts.



Cytisus. (See opposite page.)

CRATÆGUS *Crus-galli* (Cockspur Thorn). A handsome flowering shrub. 15 cts.

CYDONIA *Japonica*. See *Pyrus Japonica*.

CYTISUS *purpureus*. A low, hardy shrub with pretty purple flowers 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.35 per doz.

See also *Laburnum*, page 44, and the illustration given on page 42.

DAPHNE *Mezereum* (Spurge Flax). A slender deciduous shrub. Flowers distributed over the branches in threes, of a pretty pink color. One of the earliest flowering shrubs we have. Europe. 25 cts.

DEUTZIA *gracilis*. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

D. scabra (*D. crenata*). Grows 4 to 8 feet. Flowers white, in raceme-like panicles. A handsome shrub from Japan. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts., \$1.75 per doz.

DIERVILLA *Lavallei* (*Weigela Lavallei*). This species has good-sized crimson flowers. A very handsome shrub when in flower. 25 cts.

D. rosea (*W. rosea*). A handsome Chinese shrub, with rose or white flowers in June. 25 cts.

D. Stelzneri (*W. Stelzneri*). Rose-colored flowers. Fine plants, 30 cts.

D. trifida (Fly Honeysuckle). A common low shrub, with yellow flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 18 cts.



Diervilla rosea.



Deutzia gracilis.

EUONYMUS americanus (Strawberry Bush). A low, upright, or straggling shrub, 2 to 5 feet high. Flowers greenish purple. Plants 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

FACUS ferruginea, var. *purpurea* (Purple Beech). This is grafted from a very dark-leaved variety. 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.50.

FORSYTHIA Fortunei. [*F. suspensa*, according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally different.] 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., \$1.35 per doz.

F. suspensa. The few yellow flowers are scattered on slender branches. A graceful shrub. It does well either as a climber against a wall, or treated as a bush in open shrubbery. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

F. viridissima. Flowers yellow; a native of Japan. 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

GAYLUSSACIA resinosa (Black Huckleberry). Branching 1 to 3 feet high; a native of rocky woods and swamps. Plants a foot high, 15 cts. each; by mail, 25 cts.

GENISTA tinctoria (Dyer's Greenweed). Flowers in spicate racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with round, erect branches, and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and north-west Asia. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts.

GINKGO biloba (*Salishuria adiantifolia*, Maidenhair Tree). A very slow-growing tree that attains a height of 60 to 80 feet; long-lived. Belongs to the coniferæ, and is deciduous. 2 feet high, 30 cts.

HALESIA tetraptera (Snowdrop, or Silver Bell). A small tree with drooping white flowers and large ovate, lanceolate leaves. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Witch-hazel). A fine, tall shrub, which blooms just before winter. Good plants, 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.



Hydrangea paniculata, var. *grandiflora*.

HYDRANGEA arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). Flowers white, with an agreeable odor, in flat corymbs. A strong, vigorous, handsome shrub. About 4 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

H. paniculata. Good plants, 4 years old, 25 cts.

H. —, var. grandiflora. Plants 4 years old, at 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ILEX lævigata. 25 cts.

I. verticillata (Winterberry). A pretty shrub, 4 or 5 feet high. Chiefly ornamental on account of its handsome scarlet fruit, which remains on the bush nearly all winter. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., \$1.50 per doz.

JUGLANS cinerea (Butternut). 2 feet high, 20 cts.

J. nigra (Black Walnut). 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts.

JUNIPERUS virginiana (Red Cedar). 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

KERRIA japonica (*Corchorus japonicus*). A low shrub with green bark, pretty foliage and small yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

K. —, var. alba. Has white flowers. 15 cts.

K. —, var. Double. Large double yellow flowers. 15 cts.

KERRIA japonica, var. *variegatus*. A very pretty form. 15 cts.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

LABURNUM anagyroides (*L. vulgare*, Golden Chain). Flowers yellow, in simple, pendulous racemes. Southern France to Hungary. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.

LARIX americana (Larch or Tamarack). A slender tree with heavy, close-grained wood. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. europæa. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, spreading, 25 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). About a foot high. Flowers in pretty cymes, white; last of May. Leaves covered underneath with rusty wool. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.; by mail, 20 cts.

LICISTRUM ovalifolium. Called California Privet, but is a native of Japan; one of the best, because its handsome foliage stays on so late. Plants 2 feet high, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. vulgare. Common Privet of Europe and north Africa. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.

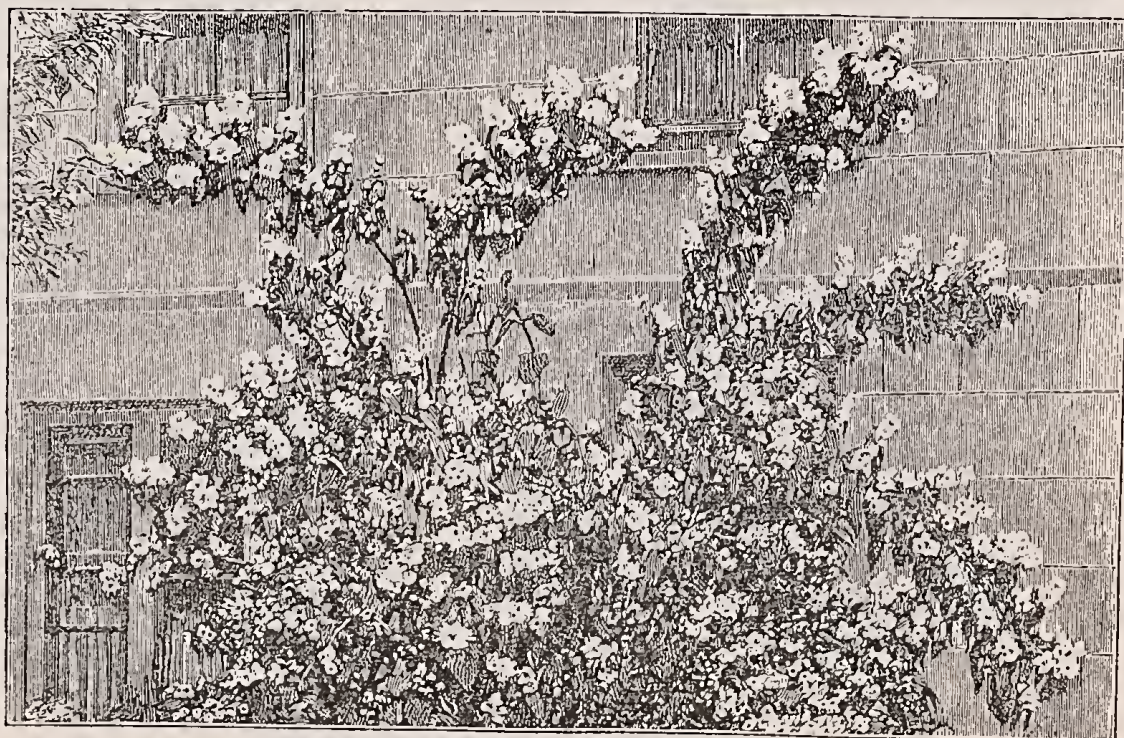
LINDERA Benzoin (Spice Bush, Benjamin Bush). Grows 6 to 15 feet high. Native of damp woods. It will thrive in shade if not too dry. Plants 18 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts.

LONICERA chrysantha (*L. Morrowi*). 45 cts.

L. ciliata (Fly Honeysuckle). Two to 3 feet. Flowers yellowish green. 20 cts.

L. oblongifolia (Swamp Honeysuckle). Two to 5 feet, with cream-colored flowers, light green, oblong leaves, and reddish purple berries. Fine in cultivation. 25c. each, 2 for 35 cts., \$1 per doz.



Philadelphus coronarius. (See opposite page.)

LONICERA Ruprechtiana. 45 cts.

L. tatarica. Plants 2 to 3 feet, stocky, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts., \$2 per doz.

LYCIUM Europæum. Pale white flowers. Erect spring shrub from the south of Europe. 3-foot plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

MYRICA asplenifolia (*Comptonia asplenifolia*). 25 cts.

M. cerifera (Candleberry Myrtle). Grows 5 to 12 feet high and opens reddish flowers in May. A hardy evergreen shrub. Good plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

M. Gale (Sweet Gale). A dwarf fragrant hardy shrub. Fine, stocky plants, 15c. ea., \$1.10 per doz.

NEGUNDO Aceroides (*Acer Negundo*, Box Elder). 25 cts.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Common Mock-orange, or Syringa). Grows from 2 to 10 feet high. A handsome species from the south of Europe. 20 cts.

PICEA alba (*Abies alba*, White Spruce). A tall and handsome tree which attains a height of 50 to 150 feet. 1 foot high, 15 cts., 2 feet high, 30c.

P. excelsa (*Abies excelsa*, Norway Spruce). A tall-growing tree of rapid growth; hardy and handsome. Nice for a boundary tree. 18 to 24 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 30 to 36 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Picea pungens.



A Young White Pine.

PICEA nigra (Black Spruce). Rather slow in growth; native to swamps and cool mountain woods. Forty to 70 feet high. 12 to 18 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

P. —, var. rubra. The mountain form of this species, and a much better and handsomer tree, though of slow growth. 12 to 18 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 2 feet, 30 cts.

P. pungens. One of the hardiest of the western Spruces. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts.

PINUS inops (Jersey Pine). Good, stocky plants, 25 cts.

P. Laricio (*Pinus austriaca*, Black Pine). A hardy and handsome species, which attains a height of from 75 to 100 feet. 12 inches high, stocky, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

P. rigida (Pitch Pine). Plants about 18 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. Strobis (White, or Weymouth Pine). This is the handsomest of the Pines, and will thrive in a greater variety of soils and situations than any other species. It is rather rapid in growth. Not only is it one of the best trees for ornamental purposes, but there is no other tree in the world so largely grown for timber as this. 15 to 20 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

POPULUS pyramidalis (Lombardy Poplar). 5 to 8 feet, 25 cts.



A Young Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*).

POTENTILLA fruticosa. Two feet. Fine clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PRUNUS americana (Wild Horse Plum). 18 to 20 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

P. virginiana (Choke Cherry). 15 cts.

PTELEA trifoliata (Shrubby Trefoil, or Hop-tree). 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts.

PYRUS arbutifolia (Chokeberry). A medium-sized shrub, with small, shining leaves, handsomely tinted in autumn. Flowers pretty, white, followed by black fruit. 15c. each, \$1 per doz.

P. Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). 20 cts.

P. japonica (*Cydonia japonica*, Japan Quince). 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

QUERCUS palustris (Pin Oak). Height about 60 feet. A very attractive tree under cultivation. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts.

Q. Robur (English Oak). Rather quick in its growth, with good foliage. Has proven quite hardy here. 4 to 5 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). 4 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

RHAMNUS alnifolia. A low straggling shrub. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

R. cathartica (Common Buckthorn). 20 cts.

RHODODENDRON arborescens (*Azalea arborescens*). Three to 10 feet high; deciduous leaves and pale rose-colored flowers in June. One of the brightest shrubs of early spring. 30 cts.

R. calendulaceum (*Azalea calendulacea*, Flame-colored Azalea). Orange-colored flowers, turning to red. Fine plants, 25 cts.

R. catawbiense. Shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with oval or oblong leaves, and handsome lilac-purple flowers in June. Plants a foot high, 30 cts.

R. maximum (Great Laurel). This handsome shrub grows naturally in Vermont and New Hampshire, but never attains the large size here that it does in the south. Flowers pale rose or white, showy; leaves thick, 4 to 8 inches long, deep green. Good established plants a foot high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 15 to 20 inches high, 40 cts. each, 2 for 70 cts.

R. nudiflorum (*Azalea nudiflora*, Pinxter Flower). A handsome shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome, and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. punctatum. 12 to 18 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

R. Rhodora (*Rhodora canadensis*). Showy rose-purple flowers in May. 25 cts.

R. Vaseyi (*Azalea Vaseyi*). A new and fine species from the southern Alleghanies. Rose-purple flowers in May. Fine, established plants, 30 cts.

R. viscosum (*Azalea viscosa*, White Honey-suckle). Four to 10 feet high; white flowers in May. Good plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

RHUS aromatica (Dwarf Sumac). 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

R. Cotinus (Smoke Tree). 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

RIBES floridum [Georgi or L'Hérit.?] (Wild Black Currant). 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts.

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia). A shrub 3 to 8 feet high, with bristly branches and stalks, and large, deep, rose-colored flowers in May and June. 20 cts.

SAMBUCUS canadensis (Common Elder). Collected plants only, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. racemosa (Red-berried Elder). 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

SHEPHERDIA canadensis. A shrub 3 to 5 feet high. 25 cts.

SOPHORA japonica. Fine plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

SPIRÆA discolor (*S. arifolia*). 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

S. Billardii [*S. salicifolia*, according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally different]. Rosy pink flowers. 4 to 5-foot plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. Douglasii. Oregon species. 20 cts.

S. opulifolia [Linn. or Pall.?). 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

S. prunifolia, var. *flore pleno*. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

SPIRÆA salicifolia (Meadow Sweet).

18 to 28 inches, 12c. each, \$1 per doz.

S. Thunbergii. One of the handsomest. Branching, with many delicate white flowers; the handsome foliage turns in autumn to a reddish yellow tint. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 20 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. tomentosa (Steeple Bush). 12c. each, \$1 per doz.

S. Vanhouttei. A beautiful hardy shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in June. 20 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

STAPHYLEA trifolia (Bladder Nut). 20 cts.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus, var. **pauciflorus** (Snowberry). This little shrub is valuable for planting on dry banks and bluffs. It does finely almost anywhere. 10 cts. each, 75 cts per doz., 25 for \$1.25; by mail, 15 cts. each.

S. orbiculatus (*S. vulgaris*, Indian Currant, or Coral Berry). Flowers tinged with rose in short axillary clusters. Stocky plants, 25c. each, 2 for 40c.

SYRINCA Emodi. 25 cts.

S. Josikæa. Late-blooming; has bluish purple fragrant flowers. All the Lilacs are handsome. 25 cts.

TAXUS canadensis (Ground Hemlock). A low evergreen. Does well in the shade of taller trees, in moist soil, but will not thrive in the sun. 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.



Rhododendron (See page 46).

THUYA occidentalis (*T. tatarica*, Gord.; *T. Wareana*). Plants 15 to 20 inches high, 20 cts.

TILIA europæa (European Linden). 3 feet, 15c.

TSUCA canadensis (Common Hemlock). 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

ULMUS americana (White Elm). 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

U. campestris. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40c.

VIBURNUM acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). 18 to 24 inch plants, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

V. cassinoides (White Rod). 2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

V. Lentago (Sheep-berry). Plants 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

V. nudum. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 25c. each, 2 for 40c.

V. Opulus (High Cranberry Bush) Good plants, 2 feet high and stocky, 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; plants 4 feet high, 30c. ea., \$2.70 per doz.

V. —, var. flore pleno (Snowball). 2 to 3 feet, 25c.

V. plicatum [Gray, or Thunb.?] (Japan Snowball). Plants about 2 feet high, bushy, 40 cts.

V. prunifolium (Black Haw). A tall shrub, or small tree, flowering early. Plants 2 feet high and stocky, 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

V. pubescens (Downy Arrowwood). Good clumps, about 2 feet high, 25c. each, \$1.75 per doz.

WEIGELA. See Diervilla.



Spiræa Vanhouttei.

THE BOG AND WATER GARDEN.



NYMPHÆAS and most other aquatics should be planted in a good, rich soil, if the best results are looked for. A mixture of heavy, dark soil and well composted cow manure is good. The plants should be well embedded in the soil under the water. For Sarracenias, a mixture of peat and leaf-mold in any wet, sandy soil will answer. The location should not be too cold. If the moisture is furnished by cold springs, the plants should not be set very near them. Most aquatics need still water. They do not like a current or the disturbance of strong waves.

Water Lilies and other aquatics are often grown in tubs sunk in the ground. Ponds or pools are, of course, much better, where they are to be had, and with wet or boggy places bordering them, bog-plants can be grown. When these wet margins have only a clay or sandy soil, better results can be obtained by adding 6 inches of peat as a top dressing, which makes a pretty fair depth for bog plants. But before this is done, all grass and sedge roots should be eradicated. Many bog plants do not require peat, but

will grow in any wet, sandy or other soil which is always moist; others require not only peat, but need some shelter from the winds, such as low trees or small shrubs afford. Most of the species herein mentioned do not need this protection from winds; yet a few such bog-shrubs would be quite in place if planted among and around them.

Such water-loving species as *Azalea viscosa*, *Rosa carolina*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Myrica gale*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Pyrus arbutifolia* and *Rhodora Canadensis*, though they do well planted in moist garden soil, are found growing naturally in bogs and swamps. For the margins of bogs there are few more attractive shrubs than *Cornus stolonifera* or *C. sericea*. Among the vines that may be used for moist grounds along brooks,



A Summer Day's Gleaning.

etc., are *Clematis Virginiana* and *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. *Vitis riparia* is also common along the banks of streams, and climbs over bushes and trees, making a good companion for the Virgin's Bower, Bittersweet, Moonseed and Woodbine.

BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS.

	—Not prepaid—		—Prepaid—	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
ACORUS Calamus (Sweet Flag). A bog-plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. The long, light green leaves are quite pretty, especially as seen growing naturally. Height 2 to 4 feet	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$0.11	\$0.95
A. —, var. variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). Does well in either moist or dry soils. A fine variegated plant	15	1 25	16	1 35
ALISMA Plantago	15		17	
CALLA palustris (Water Arum, or American Calla). This little native somewhat resembles the cultivated Calla, both in leaf and flower. It is a bog plant, and likes a peaty soil and moisture, and will thrive in sun or shade in the right soil .	15		17	

CALTHA palustris (Marsh Marigold). Every one who has seen this plant in its profusion of golden bloom in early spring will remember it. It is the most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots

C. —, var. flore pleno

DIONÆA muscipula (Venus' Fly-trap). An interesting little carnivorous plant from the wet, sandy regions of North Carolina

HELONIAS bullata. When not used as a bog plant, this rare and local species needs moist sand, or a soil that will always contain moisture. Its height is 1 to 2 feet, bearing a short, dense raceme of rose-purple flowers



Sarracenia.

IRIS Pseud-acorus (Yellow Iris, or Water Flag). Flowers large, almost scentless, bright yellow and orange-yellow. Stems stout, 2 to 3 feet high. Europe and western Asia. A fine bog plant

NUPHAR advena (Yellow Pond Lily). Flowers yellow. Leaves large, with a deep sinus

N. luteum. Flowers yellow, slightly scented, a little above the water. Leaves 8 to 12 inches across, deeply two-lobed at the base

NYMPHÆA alba (European White Water Lily). Flowers 4 to 6 inches wide, white, scentless. Leaves deeply cordate, entire, smooth

N. odorata (Sweet-scented Water Lily). Flowers white, often tinged with red; sweet-scented. A beautiful hardy species; one of the best for our cool northern waters

N. reniformis [D. C.] (Tuber-bearing). Leaves reniform, orbicular, 8 to 15 inches wide; flowers white, 4 to 7 inches wide, faintly but deliciously

sweet-scented. Root-stalks creeping, bearing oblong tubers

PELTANDRA virginica (Water Arum). A good bog plant, with long-petioled, calla-like leaves and greenish flowers

PONTEDERIA cordata (Pickerel Weed). An interesting aquatic. Grows in shallow water. Has long petioled, heart-shaped leaves, and a dense spike of violet-blue, ephemeral flowers

SARRACENIA purpurea (Pitcher Plant). This handsome native of our northern bogs is one of the handsomest and probably the hardiest of Sarracenias. The leaves or pitchers are, when exposed to sunlight, of a handsome reddish purple, with light green spots, 2 to 6 inches long, clustered at the base. From among them comes the naked flower stalk, 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single nodding, deep purple flower 1½ to 2 inches wide. One of the best of bog plants; also fine for pot culture

S. Drummondii. Fine plants for pot culture

S. flava (Trumpet Leaf). Flowers yellow—often 4 to 5 inches wide. Leaves 10 to 30 inches long, yellow and purple. Plant in wet sand or peat

S. rubra. Leaves short, clustered at the base. Wet sand or peat

S. variolaris. Leaves taller and more slender than those of *S. rubra*

SYMPLOCARPUS fœtidus (Meadow Cabbage, or Skunk Cabbage). This plant is useful on account of its large, green foliage, and because it grows in wet, boggy soil. The flower is not very showy and the plant exudes a disagreeable odor similar to that of the skunk. However, it is a fine bog plant

Besides the various Bog Plants of this section are others previously described in this catalogue which might be added to Bog Plants, because they not only grow well in good garden soil, but also do nicely in many wet situations; in fact, some are found naturally in bogs. I mention the following, for descriptions of which, please see foregoing sections: *Asclepias incarnata*, *Gentiana linearis*, *Hibiscus*, *Moschentos*, *H. militaris*, *Lilium superbum*, *L. pardalinum*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Lythrum Salicaria*, *Myosotis palustris*, *Pentstemon lævigatus*, *Parnassia caroliniana*, *P. asarifolia*, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, *Smilacina stellata*, *Thalictrum corynellum*, *Liparis Læsellii*, *Cypripedium spectabile*, *C. pubescens*, *C. parviflorum*, *Aspidium cristatum*, and vars. *Clintonianum*, *Boottii*, *Thelypteris*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *O. regalis*, *Woodwardia angustifolia*, *W. virginica*.

HARDY ORNAMENTALS



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